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THE COMPLETE FARRIAR,

OR THE KINGS HIGH-WAY TO HORSMANSHIP.

Experimentally unfolding

1. The dyeting and governing of the Running HORSE.
2. How to order, feed, and keep any Horse for War, Pleasure, Hunting, or Travell.
3. How to know the age of any Horse.

Lastly, Certaine rare and approved secrets for the Cure of the worst infirmities in Horses.

By G. Markam.

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28 MR 59

To all courteous Readers, and lovers of good Horſes.

THis my enſuing Book (which I have ſtiled, *The complete Farriar*, or the Kings High-way to Horſemanſhip) was ſome yeares ſince collected for my own private benefit, and now, by the requeſt of many friends, ſent to the view of the World: It being the laſt of all my labours, I will not commend it; yet ſo far I will allow of it, that it is not inferiour, if not equall to any of my former Bookes. For my boſome receipts, which I practiſed daily, not knowne to any but my ſelfe, (and being now aged) I was willing to impart to the benefit of

all well-wishers and lovers of Horses, to their posteritie: for these will revive my memorie, when time hath almost raz'd out the remembrance of me. And so wishing you all good successe in your experiments, I heartily take leave, and rest,

Yours

G. M.

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AN Introduction to the worke, or a giving of satisfaction to all reasonable practisers, and confuting the wilfull self-conceited.

CHAPTER I.

I will not dispute the severall opinions of men in this kingdome touching the keeping of the running Horse, because I know many are idle and frivolous, some uncertaine, and a few in the right way: onely (in this worke) I would clear one paradox which is strongly maintained, and infinitely

nitely pursued by many of our best professors, and that is the limitation or length of time for the preparing or making ready of an horse for a match or great wager.

There be divers, nay some which I know, carry the goddesse *Isis* on their backs, that affirme an horse which is exceeding fat, full, newly taken from grasse, soyle, or lofty, liberall and unbounded feeding, cannot be brought to the performance of his best labour, under six moneths; five is too little, and four an act of impossibilitie: by which they rob their noble masters of half a years pleasure, thrust upon them a tyring charge to make the sport loathsome, and get nothing but a cloak for ignorance, and a few false-got crowns, that melt as they are possessed: yet as hereticks cite Scriptures, so these finde reasons to defend want of knowledge; as the danger of

too

too early exerciſe, the offence of greaſe too ſodainly broken, the moving of evill humours too haſtily (which leads to mortall ſickneſſe) and the moderation or helping of all theſe by a ſlow proceeding and bringing of the horſe into order by degrees and time, or (as I may ſay) by an ignorant ſufferance.

Theſe reaſons I know have the ſhew of a good ground; for too early exerciſe is dangerous, but not, if free from violence. To break greaſe too ſodainly is an offence unſufferable, for it puts both the limbs and life in hazard, but not if it be purg'd away by wholſome ſcouring; the haſty ſtirring up of humors in a body where they ſuperabound, and are generally diſperſed and not ſetled, cannot but breed ſickneſſe, but not where diſcretion and judgement evacuateth them in wholſome ſweats and

moderate ayrings; and for the moderation of all these by the tediousnesse of time, as two moneths for the first, two moneths for the second, and as much for the last, tis like the curing of the *Gangreen* in an old man, better to dye then be dismembred, better loose the prize then bear the charge. For I dare appeale to any noble judgement (whose purse hath experience in these actions) if 6 moneths preparation, and the dependances belonging to it and his person, do not devoure up an hundred pound wager.

But you will demand of mee what limitation of time I will allow for this purpose of preparation, and I answer, that two moneths is sufficient at any time of the year whatsoever, the horse having years, strength, and former trayning, for I speak not of Colts, and he that cannot do it in

two

two moneths, ſhall never do it truly in fifteen.

But (reply they) no ſcouring is to be allowed; for they are phyſicall, then unnaturall, they force nature, and ſo hurt nature, they make ſickneſſe, and ſo empaire health, and that indeed nothing is comparable to the length of time, becauſe Nature works every thing her ſelf, though ſhe be longer, yet ſhe hath leſſe danger;

I confeſſe, that ſlibberſauce ſcowrings which are ſtuft with poyſonous ingredients, cannot chooſe but bring forth infirmity, but wholeſome ſcowrings that are compoſed of beneficiall and nouriſhing ſimples, neither occaſion ſickneſſe nor any manner of infirmity, but bring away greaſe and all manner of foulneſſe in that kindly and abundant ſort, that one week ſhall effect and cleanſe away more, then two moneths of dila-

torie and doubtfull forbearance, I call it dilatorie and doubtfull, because no man in this lingering course can certainly tell which way the grease and other foulnesses will avoyd, as whether into his ordure, which is the safest; into sweat, which is hazardous; into his limbs, which is mischievous; or remain and putrifie in his body, which is mortally dangerous; since the issue of any, or al of these, fall out according to the strength of the horses body, and the diligence of the keeper; and if either the one fayl in power, or the other in care, farwell horse for that year. All this envie cannot chuse but confesse, onely they have one broken crutch to support them, which is, they know no scowring, therefore they will allow of no scowring (for thus they have argued with me) Against Barbarisme I will not dispute, onely I appeal

to

to Art and diſcretion, whether purgation or ſufferance (when nature is offended) bee the better doers.

To conclude, two moneths I allow for preparation, and according to that time I have layd my directions: my humble ſuite is, out of a ſincere opinion to truth & juſtice, ſo to allow or diſallow, to refraine or imitate.

But they reply (by a figure called *Abſurdity*) that whatſoever is given to an horſe more then his naturall food, and that which hee will naturally and withall willingneſſe receive of his own accord, is both unproper & unwholſome, and therefore he ought not to be forced with any thing againſt his appetite: this I have heard them affirme, and to this I thus reply:

The naturall food of man is *Bread* onely, other things (according to the Philoſopher) are but ſu-

perfluities and so to be refrained; The naturall food of an horse is Grasse onely, and so all things else to be eschewed: at this argument both humanity & divinity laughs. For other helps, as physick, divers meats and divers means are ordained for both, even by the power of the Almightie: himselfe tels the contemners thereof, how grosly they erre in this fooliſh opinion. Nay allow them a little shadow of truth, that things most naturall are most beneficiall, then it must follow that Grasse is most naturall, and so most beneficiall: now Grasse is physicall, for in it is contained all manner of simples of all manner of natures, hot, cold, moist, drie, of all qualities, all quantities, all mixtures; so that whatsoever I give (that is good) is but that which he hath formerly gathered out of his own nature, onely with this difference, that

what he gathereth, is in a confuſed manner, clapping contraries together ſo abundantly, that we are not able to judge where the predominant quality lyeth; and that which we compound is ſo governed by Art and Reaſon, that we know how it ſhould work, and we expect the event, if it be not croſt by ſome greater diſaſter.

But will they binde themſelves to keep the Running-horſe onely with graſſe, they know then the end of their labour will be loſſe. No, they will allow Corn, nay divers corns, ſome nouriſhing and looſening, as Oats and Rye, ſome aſtringent and binding, as Beans, and ſome fatning and breeding both bloud and ſperm, as Wheat; nay they will allow Bread of divers compoſitions and divers mixtures, ſome before heats, ſome after, ſome quick of digeſtion, and ſome ſlow, and if this be not

as

as physicall as any scowring a good horseman gives, I report me to him that shall read the mixtures: nay these contemners of scowrings will allow an egge, nay an egge mixt with other ingredients, and for butter and garlick they will use it, though it be never so fulsome; the reason is, because their knowledge can rise to no higher a stayre in physick, and authorized ignorance will ever wage battell with the best understanding; like foolish Gallants on Saint *Georges* day, who neither having ability to buy, nor credite to borrow a gold chain, scorn at them which wear them, or *Martine Marprelate*, that not having learning worthy of a *Deacon*, found no felicity but in rayling against divine Fathers.

Chap.

Chap. II.

The firſt ordering of the Running-horſe *according to the ſeverall ſtates of their Bodies.*

WHen a horſe is matcht (or to bee matcht) for a running courſe, you are principally to regard the ſtate of Bodie in which the Horſe is at the time of his matching; and this ſtate of Bodie I divide into three ſeverall kindes. The three eſtates of Horſes bodies.

The firſt is if he be very fat, foule, and either newly taken from Graſſe or ſoyle. 1

The ſecond, if he be extream leane and poore, either through over-riding, diſorder, or other Infirmitie. 2

And the third; if he be in a good and well-liking eſtate, having had 3

good

good usage and moderate exercise.

Times for matching. If your Horse be in the first estate of bodie, you shall take longer time for his keeping and bringing into order, as two moneths at the least, or more, as you can conclude your wager.

If he be in the second estate of Bodie, that is, very poore; then you shall also take as long time as you may, yet you need not so much as in the former: Grasse cannot much hurt, and exercise may go hand in hand with feeding.

If he be in the third estate of Bodie (which is a meane betwixt the other extreams) then a moneth or six weeks, may be time sufficient to dyet him for his match.

Particular estates of Bodies. Now as you regard these generall estates of Bodies, so you must have an eye to certain particular estates of Bodies; As if an Horse

be

be fat and foule, yet of a free and ſpending Nature, apt quickly to conſume and looſe his fleſh, this Horſe muſt not have ſo ſtrickt an hand, neither can he endure ſo violent exercife, as he that is of an hard and keltie diſpoſition, and will feed and be fat upon all meats and all exercifes.

Again, if your Horſe be in extream poverty through diſorder and miſuſage, yet is by nature verie hard, and apt both ſoon to recover his fleſh, and long to hold it; Then, over this Horſe you ſhall by no means hold ſo liberall and tender an hand, nor forbear that exercife which otherwiſe you would do to the Horſe which is of a tender nature, a weak ſtomack and a free ſpirit; provided alwaies you have regard to his limbs, and the imperfection of lameneſſe.

Thus you ſee how to look into the eſtates of Horſes bodies, and what

what time to take for your matchings, I will now descend to their severall orderings and dietings: and because in the fat Horse is contained both the leane Horse, and the Horse in reasonable estate of Bodie, I will in him shew all the secrets and observations which are to bee employed in the dyeting and ordering of all three, without any omission or reservation whatsoever; for truth, Sir, I have vowed unto you, and truth I will present you.

CHAP.

Chap. III.

How to dyet an Horſe for a match, that is fat, foule, and either newly taken from Graſſe, or Soyle, being the firſt Fortnight.

IF you match an Horſe that is foule and fat, either by running at Graſſe, or ſtanding at Soyle, or by any other means of reſt, or too high keeping, you ſhall for the firſt fortnight (at leaſt) riſe earlie in the Morning before day, or at the ſpring of day (according to the time of the year) and having put on his bridle waſht in Beere, and tyed him to the Rack, take away his dung and other foulneſſe of the Stable; then you ſhall dreſſe the Horſe exceeding well, that is to ſay; you ſhall firſt currie him all

Matching of a foule Horſe.

Of dreſſing.

all over with the Iron combe, from the head to the tayle, from the top of the shoulder to the knee, and from the top of the Buttock to the hinder Cambrell, then dust him all over, either with a clean dusting cloth, or with an Horse tayle, or such like thing made fast to an handle; Then Currie or rub him all over with the French Brush, beginning with his Fore-head, temples, and cheeks, so down his neck, shoulders, and fore-legs, even to the setting on of the hoofs, so along his sides, and under his bellie, and lastly all about his buttocks and hinder leggs even to the ground: Then you shall go over all those parts (which the Brush hath toucht) with your wet hands and not leave (as neer as you can) one loose hair about him, nor one wet hair; for what your hands did wet, your hands must rub drie again: you shall also with your wet

hands

hands cleanſe his ſheath, his yard, his ſtones, or cod, and his Tuell, and indeed not leave any ſecret place uncleanſed, as ears, noſtrills, fore-bowels, and between his hinder thighes; Then you ſhall take an hayrie-cloath, and with it rubbe the Horſe all over in everie part, but eſpecially, his face, eies, cheeks, between the chaps, on the top of the forehead, in the nape of the neck, down his legs, feetlocks, and about his paſterns; Laſtly, you ſhall take a clean woollen-cloath, and with it rub the Horſe all over, beginning with his head, and face, and ſo paſſing through every part of the Horſes bodie or limbs, which hath been before mentioned; then take a wet Main-combe, and combe down his main, and tayle; when this work is finiſhed, take a faire large body-cloath, of thick warm huſwives Careſey (if it be in the winter ſea-

ſon) or of fine Cotton, or other light ſtuffe (if it be in the Sommer ſeaſon) and fold it round about the Horſes bodie, then clappe on his Saddle, and girt the formoſt girt pretty ſtraight, but the other girt ſomewhat ſlack, and wiſp it on each ſide the Horſes heart, that both the girts may bee of equall ſtraightneſſe; Then put before his breſt, a warm breaſt-cloath ſutable to the bodie-cloath, and let it cover both his ſhoulders: when the Horſe is thus accoutered and made readie, you ſhall take a little beere into your mouth, and ſpirt it into the Horſes mouth, and ſo draw him out of the Stable, and take his back, leaving ſome ordinarie Groom behind you to trim up your Stable, to carry forth the dung, and to ſhake and toſſe up your Litter, for you are to underſtand, and it is a generall principle, that your Horſe muſt ſtand upon

good ſtore of freſh, drie litter, continually both night and day; and it muſt ever be of Wheat ſtraw if poſſible; or Oat-ſtraw, if forc't by neceſſity; as for Barlie-ſtraw, and Rye-ſtraw, they are both unwholſome and dangerous, the one doth heart-burn, the other cauſeth ſcouring. When you are thus mounted, you ſhall walke forth your Horſe a foot pace (which we call Racking, for you muſt neither Amble, nor Trott) at leaſt a myle or two, or more, upon ſmooth & ſound ground, and as near as you can to the ſteepeſt hills you can finde; there gallop your Horſe very gently up thoſe ſteep hills, and Racke, or walke him ſoftly down, that he may coole as much one way, as he warmed another, and when you have thus exerciſed him a pretty ſpace, then ſeeing the Sunne begin to riſe, or prettily riſen, you ſhall walk your Horſe

either to some River, or cleare Pond that is fed with a sweet Spring, and there let him drinke at his pleasure; After hee hath drunk, walk him gently from the water a pretty space, to avoyd evill qualities, which custome will gather, as fearfulnesse to drinke for fear of sodain galloping, or furious running away, knowing he must gallop (which may indanger his winde) then after calme usage, you shall gallop and exercise him moderatly as you did before, then walk him a pretty space, and after offer him more water: if he drink, then do as before; if he refuse, then gallop him to occasion thirst, and thus alwaies give him exercise, both before and after his water; when he hath drunke (as you think) sufficiently, then bring him home gently, without a wet haire about him; when you are come to the Stable doore (before

which your Groome ſhall ever throw his foule litter continually and from time to time) there alight from his back, and by whiſtling, ſtretching the Horſe upon the ſtraw, and raiſing up the ſtraw under him, ſee if you can make him piſſe, which if at firſt he doe not, yet with a little cuſtome hee will ſoon be brought unto it, and it is an wholſome action, both for the Horſes health, and for the cleanly keeping of your Stable.

When theſe things are performed, you ſhall then bring the Horſe into his ſtall, and firſt tye his head up to the Rack in the bridle, then with hard dry wiſps rub all his foure leggs downe with as great ſtrength as you can, then unlooſe his breaſt cloth, rub his head, neck, and breaſt exceeding much with a dry cloth, then take off his ſaddle, and hang it by, after take off his body-cloth, then rub

over all his Bodie and limbs, especially his back where the Saddle stood, and then clothe him up, first with a linnen sheet, then over it a good strong housing-cloth, and above it his woollen bodie-cloth, which in the winter it is not amisse to have it lined with some thin Cotton, or other woollen stuffe, but in the heate of Sommer, the Carsey it selfe is sufficient: when you have girt these clothes about him, stop his fir-single round with reasonable big, soft, and thicke wisps, for with them he will lie at best ease, because small hard wisps are ever hurtfull.

After your horse is thus clothed up, you shall then picke his feet, and stop them up with Cowdung, and then throw into his Racke a little bundle of Hay, so much as an halfe-penny bottle in a deare Inne, well dusted, chosen, and hard

hard bound together, and this he ſhall teare out as he ſtandeth on his Bridle.

After the Horſe hath ſtood on his bridle an houre, you ſhall come to him, and firſt rubbe his head, face, and the nape of his neck with a clean Rubber made of new rough hempen cloth, for this is excellent for the head, and diſſolveth all groſſe and filthy humours; and then you ſhall draw his Bridle, and with a very clean cloth make the Maunger ſo cleane as may be, and if he have ſcattered any Hay therin, gather it up, and throw it back into his Rack; then you ſhall take the quantity of a quart or better, of ſweet, drie, old and cleane dreſt Oats, of which the heavieſt, and the whiteſt are the beſt, or thoſe which we call the *Poland* Oats, or the cut Oats, for thoſe onely are wholſome, the other which are unſweet, breed in-

firmity, those which are moyst cause swelling in the bodie, those which are new breed worms and paine in the belly, and they which are halfe dreſt deceive the Stomacke, and bring the Horſe to ruine; as for the blacke Oats, though they are tolerable in the time of neceſſity, yet they make foule dung, and hinder a mans knowledge in the ſtate of the Horſes bodie; this quart of Oats you ſhall put into a Sive that is leſſe then a Riddle, and a thought bigger than a Reeing ſive, ſuch an one as will let a light Oat thorow, but keepe a full Oat from ſcattering; In this Sive you ſhall Ree, dreſſe, and toſſe your Oats very much, that there may be neither duſt, nor any other foule thing in them, and ſo give them to the Horſe to eate, and if he eat them with a good ſtomack, you may then ſift and give him as much more, and ſo let him

reſt

reſt till it be neere eleven a Clock: at eleven, come to the Stable againe, and having rubd the Horſes head, neck, and face, you ſhall then take another quart, or better, of Oats, and (as before) toſſe and Ree them through your Sive, and ſo give them the Horſe; then cloſing up your windows, that the Horſe may remaine ſo darke as is poſſible, leave him till one a clock: and here you are to underſtand, that the darker you keepe your Horſe in your abſence, the better it is, and it will occaſion him to feed, lye down, and take his reſt, when otherwiſe he would not; and therefore wee commonly uſe to arme the ſtalls wherein theſe Horſes ſtand, round about, and aloft, and over the Racke with ſtrong Canvaſe, both for darkneſſe, warmth, and that no filth may come near the Horſe. At one a Clocke or thereabouts, come to

the

the Horse, and sift him another quart of Oats, and give them him; after you have rubd well his face, head, and nape of the neck, then putting away his dung, & making the stable cleane and sweet, give him a little knob of Hay, and so leave him till Foure a clock in the evening if it be in the Sommer, or after three, if it be in the winter and short season. At foure a clock, come againe to the stable, and having made all things cleane, then bridle up the Horse (having wet the snaffle with Beere) and tye him up to the Rack, then take off his cloaths, and dresse him in al points and every way, as was shewed you for the morning; after he is dresst, then cloath and saddle him, as was also shewed for the morning; then bring him forth, and do your best to make him pisse and dung upon the foule litter before the Stable doore, then mount his back, and

ride

ride him forth as you did in the morning, but not to the hills, if poſſible you can finde any other plain and levell ground, as Meadow, paſture, or any other earth, eſpecially if it lie along by the River, but in this caſe you can bee no chooſer, but muſt take the moſt convenient ground you can find, making a vertue of neceſſity; here ayre your Horſe in all points in the evening, as you did in the morning, galloping him both before, and after his water, then Racking him gently up and down, and in your Racking you muſt obſerve, even from the Stable doore, in all your paſſages, eſpecially when you would have your Horſe to empty himſelfe (if your Horſe be ſtoned) to let him ſmell upon every old and new dung you meet withall, for this will make him emptie his bodie, and repaire his ſtomack; After you have watered

tred your Horſe, and ſpent the evening in ayring till within night, (for nothing is more wholſome, or ſooner conſumeth foulneſſe, then early and late ayrings,) you ſhall then Rack him home to the ſtable doore, there alight, and whatſoever you did in the morning, either within doors, or without, do the ſame alſo now at night, and ſo leave the horſe on his bridle for an hour or more, then come to him again, & as you did in the forenoon ſo do now, rub him well, draw his bridle, cleanſe the Maunger, put up his ſcattered Hay, ſift him a quart and better of Oats, and give them him, and ſo let him reſt till nine a clock at night.

At nine a clock at night, which is bed time both for your horſe & your ſelfe, come unto him, and firſt rub down his legs hard, with hard wiſps, then with a clean cloth rub his face, head, chaps, nape of

the

the neck, and foreparts, then turne up his cloaths, and rub over his Buttocks and hinder parts, then put down his cloaths, and ſift him a quart of oats and give them him, then put into his Rack a little bundle of Hay, toſſe up his litter, and make his bed ſoft, and ſo betake both him and your ſelfe to your reſts till the next morning.

The next morning (as the morning before) come to the Horſe and doe every thing without the omiſſion of any one particle, as hath been formerly declared; and thus you ſhall keepe your Horſe conſtantly for the firſt fortnight, in which, by this double daily exerciſe, you ſhall ſo harden his fleſh, and conſume his foulneſſe, that the next fortnight (if you bee a temperate man) you may adventure to give him gentle heats.

Chap. IIII.

Foure principall considerations touching Heats.

NOw touching Heats, which is the violent exercise of an Horse, you are to take to your self these foure considerations,

First, that two heats in the week is a sufficient proportion, for any Horse of what condition, or state of bodie soever.

Secondly, that one heate should ever be given, upon that day in the weeek on which he is to runne his match, as thus, If your match is to be run upon the Monday, then your fittest heating dayes, are Mondaies, and Frydaies, and the Mondaies to be ever the sharper heat, both because it is the day of his match, and there is three daies

rest

reſpite betwixt it, and the other heate. If the match day be on the Tueſday, then the heating dayes are Tueſdaies, and Saturdaies: if it be on the Wedneſday, then the heating dayes are, Wedneſdaies, and Saturdaies, by reaſon of the Sabboth: if on the Thurſday, then Thurſdaies, and Mondaies, and ſo of the reſt.

Thirdly, you ſhall give no heat (except in caſe of extremitie) in very rainy and foule weather, but rather deferre houres, and change times, for it is unwholſome and dangerous, and therefore in caſe of ſhowers and uncertaine weather, you ſhall be ſure to provide for your Horſe a warm lined hood, with lined ears, and the nape of the neck lined, to keep out Raine, for nothing is more dangerous then cold wet, falling into the ears, and upon the nape of the neck, and the Fillets.

Laſtly,

Lastly, observe to give your heats, the weather being seasonable, as early in the morning as you can, that is by the spring of day, but by no means in the dark, for it is to the horse unwholsome and unpleasant, to the man a great testimony of folly, and to both an act of danger and precipitation.

Chap. V.

The second fortnights keeping.

Ow to descend to the second fortnights keeping, touching your first approach to the Stable, and other by respects, as cleansing, shaking up of litter, and the like, you shall do all things as in the first fortnight, onely before you put on his bridle, you shall give him a quart or better, of cleansifted Oats, which as soon as he hath

hath eaten, you ſhall then bridle him up, and dreſſe him in all points as was declared in the firſt fortnight; you ſhall cloath him, ſaddle him, ayre, water, and bring him home as in the firſt fortnight, onely you ſhall not put any Hay in his Rack to teare out, but onely draw with your hand as much fine ſweet Hay (which you ſhall toſſe and duſt well, (as you can gripe, and let him as he ſtandeth on the bridle, teare it out of your hand, which if he do greedily, and earneſtly, then you may give him another, and another, and ſo let him ſtand on the bridle an houre or more after; then come to him and after rubbing, and other ceremonies before declared performed, ſift and duſt up a quart of Oats, and ſet them by, then take a loafe of bread that is at leaſt three daies old, made after this manner.

Chap. VI.

The First Bread.

TAke three pecks of clean Beans, and one peck of fine Whear, and mix them together, and grinde them to pure Meale, then boult it through a reasonable fine Raunge, and knead it up with great store of Barme, and lightning, but with as little water as may be; labour it in the trough with all painfulnesse, tread it, break it, and after cover it warm, and let it lie a pretty space in the trough to swell, then knead it over againe, and mould it up into bigge loaves like twelvepenny houshold loaves, and so bake them well, and let them soake soundly: after they are drawn from the Oven, turn

bottomes upward, and let them coole; at three daies old you may adventure to give this bread, but hardly sooner, for nothing doth occasion Surfet, or is more dangerous then new bread; yet if necessity compell you sooner to give it, or that the bread be dank and clammie, so as the Horse taketh distaste thereat, then cut the loafe into thin Shives, and lay it abroad in a Sive to drie, and then crumbling it small amongst his Oats, you may give it without danger.

But to returne to my purpose where I left, when you have taken a loafe of this bread of three dayes old, you shall chip it very well, then cut it into thinne slices, and breake three or foure Shives thereof (which may countervaile the quantity of the Oats) very small, and mix it with the Oats you had before sifted, and so give

them to the Horse.

About eleven of the clock you shall come to the Horse, and having performed your by-ceremonies before spoke of, you shall give him the same quantity of Bread and Oats, as you did in the morning, and so let him rest till the afternoone.

At one of the clock in the afternoone, or after, if you intend not to give him an heate the next day, you shall feed him with bread and Oats, as you did in the forenoone, and so consequently every meale following, for the day, observing every action and motion as hath been before declared;

But if you intend the next day to give him an heat (to which I now bend mine ayme) you shall then onely give him a quart of Oats carefully sifted, but no Hay, and so let him rest till foure of clock in the evening.

At foure a clock, before you put on his Bridle, give him a quart of clean ſifted Oats, and aſſoone as they are eaten, put on his Bridle, and rye up his head, not forgetting all by-ceremonies before declared, then dreſſe him, cloath him, ſaddle him, ayre and water him as before ſhewed; alſo bring him home, and order him as before ſhewed, onely give no Hay at all. After hee hath ſtood an houre on the Bridle, give him (as before) a quart of cleane ſifted Oats; when he hath eaten them, you ſhall then put on his head a ſweet clean waſht mooſell, and ſo let him reſt till nine of the clocke at night.

Now touching the uſe of this mooſell, and which is the beſt, you ſhall underſtand that as they are moſt uſefull, being good and rightly made, ſo they are dangerous and hurtfull being abuſed, or

falsly made; The true use of them is to keepe the Horse from eating up his litter, from gnawing upon boords and mud walls, and indeed to keep him from eating any thing but what he receiveth from your own hands.

These moosells are sometimes made of leather, and stampt full of holes, or else close, but they are unsavoury and unwholsome; for if it be Allomd leather, the Allome is offensive: if it be liquored leather, the grease and Tanners Ouze are full as unpleasant, besides they are too close, and too hot, and both make an horse sick, cause him to forbeare rest, and retaine his dung longer in his bodie then otherwise he would do;

The best Sommer mooselll, is the net mooselll, made of strong packthred, and knit exceeding thick, and with small mashes in the bottome, and so enlarged wi-

der

der and wider up to the middle of the Horſes head, and then bound about the top with ſtrong tape, and upon the neer ſide a loop, and on the farre ſide a long ſtring of tape to faſten it unto the Horſes head.

The beſt winter mooſell is that which is made of ſtrong double Canvaſe, with a round bottome, and a ſquare latiſſe window of ſmall tape before both his noſtrils down to the very bottome of the mooſell, and upward more then an handfull, this muſt alſo have a loop, and a ſtring to faſten it about the horſes head.

At nine of the clocke at night, comming to the Horſe (after your by-ceremonies before taught are performed) give him a quart of clean ſifted Oats, and aſſoone as hee hath eaten them, put on his mooſell, toſſe up his litter, and leave him to his reſt.

The next day early in the morning before day, come to the horse (if he be standing on his feet, but if he be layd, by no means disturb him) now whilst he is lying, or if he be standing, take a quart of cleane Oats well sifted and rubd betweene your hands, and wash them in a little strong Ale or beer, and let them not be too moyst, for fear of offence, and so give them to the Horse: assoone as he hath eaten them, bridle him up, and hang by his mooselll in some sweet place, then uncloath him, & dresse him as hath beene before shewed, after put on his body-cloth and brest-cloth, and saddle him, then being readie to go forth with him, take his bridle reine, and draw it over the top of the rack, so as you may raise his head also, then take a new layd egge washt clean, and breaking it in his mouth, make him to swallow it down, then wash

his

his tongue and mouth with a little Beere, and ſo leade him forth of the Stable: at the doore ſee if hee will piſſe, or dung, then take his back, and Rack him gently to the Courſe, ever and anon making him ſmel upon other horſes dungs whereby he may emptie himſelfe the better; when you are come within a myle or thereabout of the ſtarting-poſt, you ſhall alight from the Horſes back, and take off his body-cloth, and breſt-cloth, and then girt on the ſaddle againe; then ſending away your Groome both with thoſe clothes, and other cleane drie rubbing-clothes, let him ſtay at the laſt end of the Race till you come, then your ſelf Rack your Horſe gently up to the ſtarting-poſt and beyond, making him ſmell to that poſt, as you ſhould alſo doe to the firſt poſt (which wee call the waighing poſt) that he may thereby take notice

tice of the beginning and ending of his course, and there start your horse roundly and sharply, at neer a three quarters speed, and according to his strength of body, ability of mind, and cheerfulnesse of spirit, run him the whole Course through, but by no means do any thing in extremity, or above his winde and strength, but when you finde him a little yeeld, then give him a little ease, so that all he doth may be done with pleasure, and not with anguish, for this manner of trayning will make him take delight in his labour, and so increase it, the contrary will breed discomfort, and make exercise irksome. Also during the time you thus course your horse, you shall with all carefulnesse note upon what grounds he runneth best, as whether up the hill, or down the hill, whether on the smooth earth, or on the rough, whether on the

wet

wet, or on the drie, or whether on the level, or the earth that is ſomewhat riſing; and according as you finde his nature and diſpoſition, ſo maintaine him for your owne advantage.

When you have thus courſt the courſe over ſtrongly & ſwiftly, and after a little ſlightly gallopt him up and down the field to take his winde, and cheare his ſpirits, you ſhall then (your Groom being ready with your cloaths and other neceſſaries) ride into ſome warme place, as under the covert of ſome Hedge, Buſhes, or Trees, into ſome hollow drie ditch, pit, or other defence from the ayre, and there alight from his back, and firſt with a Glaſing-knife, or a ſcraping knife as ſome call it, made either of ſome broken ſword-blade, ſome old broken Sithe, or for want of them, of a thinne peece of old hard Oaken wood,

wood, and fashioned like a broad long knife, with a sharp edge; and using this with both your hands, scrape off all the sweat from your Horse in every part wheresoever you finde any wet, excepting his Buttocks, which must not bee touched; and thus do till you find there will no more sweat arise, and ever an anon move and stirre the horse up and down, and then with dry cloaths rub him all over exceedingly, his buttocks still excepted, then take off the saddle, and having glazed, and rubb'd his backe, put on his body-cloth and brest-cloth, and then set on the saddle again, and girt it, then gallop the Horse gently forth againe a little space, ever and anon rubbing his head, neck, and bodie, as you sit on his back, then walk him about the fields, or downs to cool him, and when you finde that he drieth apace, then Racke him gently home-

omeward, ſometimes Racking, nd ſometime gallopping, but by- o means bring him to the Stable, ill you finde he have not one wet aire about him: when you have rought him to the Stable doore rie, there diſmount, and having ntic'd him to piſſe, and emptie imſelfe, then lead him into his tall, and there tye his head gent- y up to the Racke, with his bri- le, which done, preſently (as aving prepared it before) give he Horſe this ſcowring made in his manner.

CHAP.

Chap. VII.

The First Scowring.

TAke a pinte of the best sweet Sacke, and put therein an ounce of the cleerest and purest Rozen brused to a very fine dust, and jumble and brew them together exceeding much, then when the Sacke and it is incorporated together, put thereto halfe a pinte of the best Sallet-oyle, and brew them also well together: Then lastly, take an ounce and an halfe of browne Suger-candie beaten to to powder, and a spoonefull of London Treacle, and put them in also, then mull all upon the fire, and being luke-warme, tak

of the Syrrop of Roſes a pinte, and diſſolve into it of *Caſſia*, of *Agarike*, and of *Myrrhe*, of each a quarter of an ounce; then being onely warmed againſt the Fire, and the Horſe newly come in from his heat, as before I ſhewed you, draw his head up to the Racke, and with an horne give him this Scowring, for it is a ſtrong one, and this taketh away and avoydeth all manner of molten greaſe, and foulneſſe whatſoever.

Chap. VIII.

Ordering of the Horse after his scowring.

Assoone as you have given your Horse this scowring, presently let your Groom fall to rubbing of his legs, and do your selfe take off his saddle and cloaths, and finding his bodie drie, runne slightly over it with your Curry-combe, after with the brush, then dust well, and lastly, rub all his bodie over exceeding well with drie cloaths, especially his head, nape of the neck, and about his heart, then cloath him up warme as at his other ordinary times, and wisp him round with great warm wisps, and if you throw over him

a light looſe blanket, it will not bee amiſſe in theſe extraordinary times, eſpecially if the ſeaſon bee cold; keepe him faſting two hours after the receipt of his ſcowring, and waking, and ſtirring three or four, for reſt is hurtfull to the medicine, and motion a benefit.

After your Horſe hath faſted upon the bridle full two houres or more, then you ſhall take an handful of wheat ears, being your Pollard wheate, that is without Annes or rough beards, and comming to the Horſe, firſt handle the roots of his eares, then put your hands under his cloathes againſt his heart, upon his flanks, and on the nether part of his thighes, and if you finde any neſh ſweat to ariſe, or any coldneſſe of ſweat, or if you ſee his bodie beate, or his breath move faſt, then forbeare to give him any thing, for it is a

pregnant signe that there is much foulnesse stirred up, on which the medicine working with a conquering qualitie, the Horse is brought to a little heart-sickenesse, therefore in this case, you shall onely take off his bridle, and put on his collar, then tosse up his litter that he may lye down, and so absent your selfe (having made the stable darke and still) for two houres more, which is the utmost end of that sickenesse. But if you finde no such offence, then you shall proffer him the eares of wheat by three or foure together, and if he eate this handfull, then give him another.

After he hath eaten the wheate eares, you shal then give him a little bundle of Hay, such as hath been before declared, and draw his bridle, rubbing his head well.

An houre or better after he hath had his Hay, you shall sift him a quart

quart of Oats, and to them you ſhall put two or three handfulls of Spelted beanes, which you ſhall cauſe to be Reed and dreſt ſo clean as is poſſible from all manner of hulls, duſt, and filth whatſoever, ſo as there may be nothing but the clean ſpelted Beanes themſelves; to theſe Oats and Beans, you ſhall break two or three ſhives of bread cleane chipt, and give all unto the Horſe, and ſo leave him to his reſt, for neare three houres, or thereabout.

At evening before you dreſſe the Horſe, give the like quantity of Oats, ſpelt-beans, and bread, and when hee hath eaten them, then bridle him up and dreſſe him as before declared, and after hee is dreſt, then cloath him up, for you ſhall neither ſaddle him, nor ride him foorth: for you ſhall underſtand that this evening, after his heate, the horſe being inward-

ly foule, and the scowring yet working in his bodie, he may not receive any water at all.

After the Horse is dreſt, and hath stood an houre and an halfe upon his bridle, you shall then take three pintes of cleane sifted Oats, and wash them in strong Ale, or Beere, and so give them to the Horse, for this will inwardly coole and refresh him, as if hee had drunke water.

After he hath eaten this washt meat, and rested upon it a little space, you shall then at his feeding times (which have been spoken of before) with Oats and spelt beans, or Oats and bread, or all together, or each severall and simple of it selfe, excepting Beanes (as you shall find the stomack of the horse best adicted to receive it) feed him that night in plentifull manner, and leave a knob of Hay in the Rack when you go to bed.

The next day very early as may be, firſt feed, then dreſſe, after cloath and ſaddle, then ayre him abroad, and water him as hath been before ſhewed, after bring him home, and feed him with oats, ſpelt beans, and bread, as was laſt of all declared, onely very little Hay, and keep your heating daies, and the preparation the day before in ſuch wiſe as hath been alſo formerly declared, without any omiſſion or addition.

Thus you ſhall ſpend the ſecond fortnight, in which your Horſe having received four heats ſoundly given unto him, and four ſcowrings, there is no doubt but his body will bee drawne inwardly cleane, you ſhall then the third fortnight order him according to thoſe rules, which hereafter follow.

Chap. IX.

The third Fortnights keeping.

The second Bread.

His third fortnight you shall make his bread finer then it was formerly, as thus. You shall take two pecks of cleane Beanes, and two pecks of fine wheate, grinde them on the black stones, searse them through a fine raunge, and knead it up with Barm, and great store of lightning, working it in all points, and baking it in the same sort, as was shewed you in the former bread.

With this Bread (having the crust cut cleane away, and being old as before shewed) with cleane sifted Oats, and with clean dreft

spelt-

ſpelt-beanes you ſhall feed your Horſe this fortnight, as you did the fortnight before, you ſhall obſerve his dreſſings, agreeings, and howers of feeding, as in the former fortnight, alſo you ſhall obſerve his heating dayes, and the day before his heat, as in the former fortnight, onely with theſe differences;

Firſt you ſhall not give his heats ſo violently as before, but with a little more pleaſure, that is to ſay, if the firſt heate bee of force, and violence, the ſecond heat ſhall be of pleaſure and eaſe, and indeed none at all to overſtrain the horſe, or to make his body ſore.

Next you ſhall not after his heat (when hee commeth home) give him any more of the former ſcowring, but inſtead thereof, you ſhall inſtantly upon the end of your heat, after the horſe is a little cooled and clothed up, and in the

same place where you rub him, by drawing his head up aloft as you sit in the saddle, or raising it up otherwise, give him a ball somewhat bigger then a French walnut hull and all, of that which is mentioned in the fourth Chapter of the booke of cures, and goeth by this Title. *And thus you shall spend the third Fortnight.*

Chap. VIII.

The fourth and last Fortnights keeping.

HAving thus spent the three first Fortnights, you shall the fourth and last Fortnight, make your Horses Bread much finer then either of the former, as thus

The laſt Bread.

Take three pecks of fine wheat, and but one peck of cleane Beans, grinde them together on the black ſtones, and boult them through the fineſt boulter you can get, then knead it up with very ſweet Ale, Barme, and new ſtrong Ale, and the Barme beaten together, and alſo the whites of at leaſt twenty eggs, but in any wiſe no water at all, but inſtead therof, ſome ſmall quantity of new milke, then work it up, and labour it with all painfulneſſe that may be, as was ſhewed in the firſt batch, then bake it and order it as was declared in the other.

With this Bread (having the cruſt cut cleane away) and with Oats well ſunned, beaten and rubb'd over with your hands, then new winnowed, ſifted, and moſt fine-

finely dreſt, that there may bee neither light ones, nor foule ones, nor any falſe grain amongſt them; and with the pureſt ſpelted Beans that can be tryed out, feed your Horſe at his ordinary feeding times, in ſuch wiſe as you did in the fortnight laſt mẽtioned before. You ſhall keepe his heating daies, the firſt weeke of this laſt fortnight, in ſuch wiſe as you did in the former fortnight, but the laſt week you ſhall forbeare one heat, and not give him any heat five daies before his match at the leaſt, onely you ſhall give him long and ſtrong ayerings to keepe him in winde.

You ſhall not need this Fortnight to give him any ſcowring at all.

If this fortnight, morning, and evening, you burne (upon a chafingdiſh and coals) in your Stable of the pureſt *Olibanum*, or *Frank-incenſe*,

incenſe, mixt with *Storax*, and *Benjamine*, to perfume and ſweeten the Roome, you ſhall finde it exceeding wholſome for the Horſe, and he will take wonderfull delight therein.

In this fortnight when you give your horſe any waſht meat, waſh it not in Ale, or Beere, but in the whites of eggs, or muskadine, for that is more wholſome and leſſe purſey.

This fortnight give your horſe no Hay at all, but what he taketh out of your hand after heats and ayrings, and that muſt be in little quantity, and cleane duſted and dreſt, unleſſe he be an exceeding evill feeder, marvailous tender, and a great belly-looſer.

The laſt week of this fortnight, if your Horſe bee a foule feeder, you muſt uſe the muzell continually; but if he be a cleane feeder, and will touch no litter, then three

dales

daies before your match, is a convenient time for the use of the muzell.

The morning, the day before your match, feed well both before and after ayring, and water as at other times, before noone, and after noone, scant his proportion of meat a little before and after evening ayrings, feed as at noone, water as at other times; but be sure to come home before sunne set. This day you shall cool your Horse, shooe him, and doe all extraordinary things of ornament about him, provided there be nothing to give him offence, or to hinder him in resting, in emptying, or any other naturall or beneficiall action.

It is true, I have heard some horsmen say, that when they had put on the muzell, shod their horses with light shooes, and done other actions of ornament about them,

them, the night before the courſe, that their Horſes have taken ſuch ſpeciall notice thereof, that they have refuſed both to eat, and lye downe; But I feare there is a great miſtake in this conceit, for it is not the thing (as the muzell, the ſhooes, and other trifles) which drawes on theſe apprehenſions, but the abuſe, and miſuſe of them, as when the muzel is too cloſe, unſavoury, or ſuffocats and overheats the Horſe (which the net-muzell never doth) when the ſhooes ſtand uneaſie, or any other toy of curioſity that gives offence, then no queſtion but theſe accidents happen; for mine own part, touching the nice and ſtraight placing up of horſes tailes in the manner of Sackers, or docks (which is now in generall uſe) howſoever the ornament may appeare great to the eie, yet I do not much affect it, becauſe I know if an ignorant

rant hand have the workmanship thereof, he may many waies give offence to the Horse, and in avoyding cumbersomnesse, breed a great deale more cumber: therefore I wish every one rather to avoyd curiosity (which we call necessary ornament) then by these false graces to doe injury to the Horse. Now for the necessary and indifferent things which are to be done to the Horse, I would rather have them done the day before, then on the morning of the course, because I would have the Horse that morning to finde no trouble or vexation.

Late at night you shall feed as you did in the morning. Now I do not set you down exactly what meat to feed withall, because you must bee ruled according to the Horses stomack, and what meat hee best liketh, of that give him most, either of the simple, or with

any

any other compounded, yet obſerving that the meate which is lighteſt of digeſtion, is fitteſt for this purpoſe, and the more (at this time) you forbeare Beanes, and bread, the better it is.

The next morning (which is the match day) come to your horſe before day, take off his muzzle, rub his head well, and give him a pretty quantity of Oats waſht in muskadine, if he will eat them, or in the whites of eggs, or if hee refuſe both, then trie him with fine dreſt Oats mixt with a little wheat, or with your lighteſt bread; as for beans forbear them. Of any of theſe foods give him ſuch a quantity as may keepe life and ſoule together; then if hee be an evill emptier, and will retaine meat long, you may walke him abroad and in the places where he uſed to emptie, there entice him to emptie, which aſſoone as hee hath

hath done, bring him home, put on his muzzle, let him rest till you have warning to make ready and leade forth, but if hee be a good and free emptying Horse, then you need not stirre him, but let him lie quiet.

When you have warning to prepare for leading out, come to your Horse, and having washt his navell in a little Muskadine, take off his muzzle, and bridle him up, but before you bridle, if you think your Horse too emptie, you may give him three or foure mouthes full of the washt meat last spoke of, then bridle him up and dresse him, after having pitcht your saddle and girthes with shoomakers waxe, set it on his backe, and girt it as gently as may be, so as he may have a feeling, but no straightnesse, then lay a very white sheet over the saddle next his skinne, and over it his ordinary cloathes, then his

body.

body-cloth, and breſt-cloth, and wiſpe them round about with ſoft wiſps, then if you have a counte-point or cloth of ſtate for bravery ſake, let it bee faſtned above all: when this is done, and you are ready to draw out, then take halfe a pinte of the beſt muskadine, and give it him with an horne, and ſo lead him away.

In your leading upon the courſe, uſe gentle and calme motion, ſuffering the Horſe to ſmell upon every dung, that thereby hee may emptie himſelfe. And in eſpeciall places of advantage, as where you finde Ruſhes, long Graſſe, Lyng, Heath, or the like, walke your Horſe, and entice him to piſſe, but if you finde no ſuch help, then in eſpeciall places, upon the courſe, and chiefly towards the latter end, and having uſed the ſame meanes before, breake ſome of your wiſpes under the

Horses bellie, and so make him pisse.

Also in your leading, if any white or thick foame, or froth arise a bout the horses mouth, you shall with a cleane handkerchiefe wipe it away, and carrying a small bottle of cleere water about you, wash your horses mouth now and then therewith.

When you come to the place of start, before you turle or uncloath the horse, rub and chafe his legs with hard wisps, then pick his feet, then wash his mouth with water, then uncloath him, mount his Rider, start faire, and then refer all the rest, to Gods good will and pleasure.

Chap. XI.

Certaine neceſſary obſervations and advantages, for every Keeper to obſerve in ſundry accidents.

THere is no unreaſonable creature of pleaſure, ſubject to ſo many diſaſterous chaunces of fortune, as the Horſe; and eſpecially the Running horſe, both by reaſon of the multiplicity of diſeaſes belonging unto them, as alſo the violence of their exerciſe, and the nice tenderneſſe of their keeping, and therefore it behooveth every Keeper to be armed with ſuch obſervations, as may diſcerne miſchiefes, and thoſe helpes, which may amend them when they happen.

The first observation therefore that I would arm our keeper withall, is, to discerne sickneſſe from health, asthus,

Observations for ſickneſſe and health.

If you finde in your Horſes heavineſſe of countenance, extreame looſneſſe, or extream coſtiveneſſe, ſhortneſſe of breath, loathing of meate, dull and imperfect eyes, rotten or dry cough, ſtaring haire, or haire unnaturally diſcolloured, a ſtaggering pace, franticke behaviour, yellowneſſe of the eyes and skin, faint or cold ſweat, extraordinary lying down, or beating or looking backe at the body, alteration of qualities, and geſtures, not caſting of his coate, leanneſſe, hydebound, and the like, all theſe are apparent ſignes of diſtemperature or ſickneſſe.

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Obſervations from the dung.

It is neceſſary that our Keeper obſerve his Horſes dung, for it is the beſt tell-troth of a horſes inward parts, yet he muſt not judge it by a generall opinion, but by a private diſcourſe with himſelfe, how the Horſe hath beene fed, becauſe food is the onely thing that breeds alteration, as thus. If the dung be cleere, criſp, and of a pale and whitiſh yellow complexion, hanging together without ſeparation, more then as the waight breaks it in the falling, being neither ſo thin that it will runne, nor ſo thick, but it will a little flat on the ground, and indeed both in ſavour, and ſubſtance, ſomewhat reſembling a ſound mans ordure; then is the Horſe cleane, well fed, and without imperfection; If it be well colloured, yet fall from

him in round knots, or pellets, ſo it be but the firſt or ſecond dung onely, and the reſt good as before-ſayd, it matters not much, for it onely ſhewes that he did eate Hay lately, and that will ever come away firſt of all; but if all his dungs be alike, then it is a ſigne of foule feeding, and hee hath either too much Hay, or eats too much litter, and too little corne; If his dung bee in round pellets, and blackiſh, or browne, it ſhewes inward heate in the body; if it bee greaſie, it ſhewes foulneſſe, and that greaſe is molten, but cannot come away; If he do avoyd greaſe in groſſe ſubſtance with his dung, if the greaſe be white, and cleere, then it comes away kindly, and there is no danger, but if it be yellow or putrified, then the greaſe hath layne long in his bodie, and ſickneſſe may follow, if not prevented; if his dung bee red and hard

hard, then the Horſe hath had too ſtrong heats, and coſtiveneſſe will follow; if it be pale and looſe, it ſhewes inward coldneſſe of body, or too moyſt feeding.

Obſervations from the Vrine. 3

As the keeper hath thus a principall reſpect to the horſes dung, ſo hee ſhall take ſome little note from his Vrine alſo; and though they be not altogether ſo materiall as the other, becauſe according to the opinion of Phyſitians, *Vrina eſt meretrix*, Urine is a deceiver, chiefly in the horſe, becauſe hee neither eats, drinks, nor labours according to his owne minde, but his Maſters pleaſure: yet it hath ſome true faces, as thus: that Vrine which is of a pale yellowiſh collour, rather thicke then thin, of a ſtrong ſmell, and a peircing condition, is a healthfull, ſound.

and good Vrine; but if you finde any note or complexion contrary to these, then in the horse is some imperfection, as thus: If the Vrine be of an high ruddie complexion, either like blood, or inclining to blood, then hath the Horse either had too sore heats, beene over-ridden, or ridden too earlie after winter grasse; if the Vrine be of an high complexion, cleere and transparent, like old March beere, then the Horse is inflamed in his bodie, and hath taken some surfeit; if the Vrine carry a white cream on the top, it shews a weak backe, and consumption of seed, a greene Vrine shewes a consumption of blood, an Urine with bloody streakes, shewes an ulcer in the kidnies, and a blacke thick cloudy Vrine, shewes death and mortality.

Obſervations in Feeding. 4

Againe our keeper muſt obſerve that if there bee any meate, drink, or other nouriſhment which hee knoweth good for the Horſe, yet the Horſe refuſeth to take it, in this caſe, hee ſhall not violently thruſt it upon the Horſe, or by force cramme him therewith, but by gentile degrees, and cunning enticements, and by proceſſe of time win him therunto, tempting him when hee is moſt hungry, or moſt thirſty, and if hee get but a bit at a time, or a ſup at a time, it will ſoone increaſe to a greater quantity, and ever let him have leſſe than he deſireth; and that he may the ſooner bee brought unto it, mixe the meat hee loveth beſt, with that hee loveth worſt, the drinke hee loveth beſt, with that hee loveth worſt, till both bee made

made alike familiar, and so shall the Horse be a stranger to nothing that is good or wholsome.

5 *Observations in case of lamenesse.*

Againe our keeper must observe if his Horse bee subject to lameneſse, or stiffeneſse of joynts or sinewes, to surbating or tenderneſse of feet, first to give him his heats upon soft and smooth carpet earth, and to forbeare stony ground, hard high-waies, crosse cuts and furrowes, till extremity, or the match day compell him.

6 *Observations from the state of the Horses body.*

It is good for our keeper to observe, that the strongest estate of body, which I account the higheſt and fulleſt of fleſh, so it bee good, hard, and without inward foule-

foulenesse, to bee the beſt and ableſt for the performance of theſe wagers: yet hee muſt herein take to himſelfe two conſiderations, the one the ſhape of the Horſes body, the other, his inclination and manner of feeding. For the ſhape of bodie, there bee ſome Horſes that are round, plump, and cloſe knit together, ſo that they will appeare fat, and well-ſhaped, when they are leane and in povertie, others are raw-boned, ſlender and looſe knit together, and will appeare leane, deformed, and in poverty when they are fat, foule, and full of groſſe humours. So likewiſe for their inclinations, ſome Horſes (as the firſt before named) will feed outwardly, and will carry a thick rib, when they are inwardly as leane as may bee, and without all manner of fulneſſe; There bee others (as the latter) that will appeare leane to

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the eye, and shew nothing but skin and bone, when they are full of inward fatnesse, and have guts as foule as may bee. In this case the keeper hath two helps to advantage his knowledge, the one outward, the other inward.

The outward helpe, is the outward handling and feeling of the Horses body generally all over, all his ribs, but particularly upon his short and hindmost ribbes, if his flesh generally handle soft, and loose, and your fingers sinck into it, as into down, then is the horse foule without question, but if generally it be hard and firme, onely upon the hindmost rib it handleth soft and downy, then it is a pregnant signe there is grease, and foule matter within the Horse which must bee avoyded, how leane or poore so ever hee appeare in outward speculation.

The inward help is onely sharp

ercise, and ſtrong ſcowring, the firſt will diſſolve and melt the ſouleneſſe, the latter will bring it away in abundance.

If your Horſe be fat, and thick, and as it were cloſed up betweene the chaps, or if his jawes handle fleſhie and full, it is a ſign of much foulneſſe both in the head, and bodie; But if hee handle thinne, and cleane, onely with ſome ſmall kirnells, or lumps between his chaps, then it is only a ſigne of ſome cold or poſe newly taken.

Obſervations from the privie parts.

It is good for our keeper to obſerve his Horſes ſtones (if hee bee ſtoned) for if they hang downe ſide, or long from his body, then is the Horſe out of luſt, and heart, and is either ſicke of greaſe, or other foule humors, but if they be cloſe

close couched up, and hid in a small roome, then is the Horse healthfull, and in good plighte, if his yard be foule, stained, rough or skalie, then feare no foule play, but if it be cleere, bright, and as it were new scowred, then looke to your Groome, for he hath covered a Mare lately.

Observations for the limbes.

It is good for our keeper to observe, ever the night before hee runnes either match, or heate, to bathe his Horses legs well from above the knees, and above the cambrells downward, with either dogsgrease, which is the best, or trotters oyle, which is the second, or the purest clarified hogsgrease that can be got, which is most tolerable, and to work it in with the labour of his hands, and not with melting at the fire, and what hee

gets

gets not in the firſt night, will be got in the next morning, and what he gets not in the next morning, will be got in, when he comes to uncloath at the end of the courſe, ſo that you ſhall need to uſe the oyntment but once, but the fricaſſe or rubbing, as oft as you finde opportunity.

Obſervations for the giving of water. 9

Our keeper ſhall obſerve, that albeit I give no directions for the watering of his Horſe, in the evening after his heate, yet hee may in any of the two latter fortnights (finding his Horſe cleer, and that his greaſe is conſumed and come away) ſomewhat late at night, as about ſixe a clocke, give his horſe water in reaſonable quantity, being luke-warme, and faſting an houre after it; Alſo if through the unſea-

unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather, you cannot water abroad, then you ſhall at your watering hours, water in the houſe with warme water (as aforeſaid) nor need you in this caſe to heate all your water, but making a little quantity very hot, put it into a greater, and ſo make all luke-warm, if you throw an handfull of wheate meale, or barm, or oat-meale finly pounded (but Oat-meale is the beſt) into the water, it is not amiſſe, but wholſome, and comfortable.

10 *Obſervations in the choiſe of ground to runne on.*

Our keeper ſhall obſerve, that if the ground wheron he is to run his match be dangerous, and apt for miſchievous accidents, as ſtraines, ſlips, beatings, over-reaches, and the like, that then he is not bound to give all his heats there-

therin, but having made his horſe acquainted with the nature thereof, then either to take part of the courſe, as a mile, two or three (according to the goodneſſe of the ground,) and ſo to runne his Horſe fourth, and backe againe, which we call turning heats, provided alwaies, that he end his heat at the weighing poſt, and that he make not his courſe leſſe, but more in quantity, then that hee muſt runne, but if for ſome eſpeciall occaſions hee liketh no part of the courſe, then he may many times (but not ever) give his heats upon any other good ground, either forth right, or turning, or round about any ſpatious & large field, where the Horſe may lay downe his body, and run at pleaſure.

11 *Observations from sweating.*

Our keeper shall observe in all his ayrings, heatings, and all manner of exercise, and motions whatsoever, to the sweating of his Horse, and to the occasions of his sweating, as if an Horse sweat upon little or no occasion, as walking footpace, standing still in the stable, or the like, it is then apparent that the Horse is faint, foule fed, and wanteth exercise. If upon good occasion, as strong heats, and the like he sweat, yet his sweat is white, frothy, and like soap suds, then is the Horse inwardly foule, and wanteth also exercise, but if the sweate bee blacke, and as it were onely water throwne upon him, then is the Horse in good lust and good case.

Obſervations from the Horſes haire. 12

Our keeper ſhall obſerve well his Horſes haire in generall, but eſpecially his necke, and thoſe parts which are uncovered, and if they lie ſleeke, ſmooth, and cloſe, then is the Horſe in good caſe, but if they be rough, and ſtaring, or any way unnaturally diſcoloured, then is the Horſe inwardly cold at the heart, and wanteth both cloathes, and warme keeping, or elſe there is ſome ſickneſſe creeping upon him. Many other obſervations there be, but theſe are moſt materiall, and I hope ſufficient for any reaſonable underſtanding.

Chap. XII.

How to order, feed, and keepe any Horse for pleasure, hunting, or travell.

I would have our keeper of these ordinary Horses, to rise early in the morning by the spring of day, or before, (according to the season of the yeare) and to sift the horse the quantity of three pintes of good old, and drie Oats, and to put to them an handfull or two of spelted-beanes, hulls and all, and so give them to the horse.

After hee hath eaten them, let him dresse him according to the order of good horse-manship, that is, first currie with the Combe, then dust, then currie with the brush, then dust, then rub with

wet hands, after with an hairy cloth, then with a cleane woollen cloth, after with a cleane linnen cloth, then picke all obſcure and ſecret places, laſtly combe down the mayne, and tayle, then ſaddle him and ride him forth to water, warme him both before and after water, very moderately, and ſo bring him home drie without ſweat.

Then cloath him up (after you have rubbed his head, body, and legs,) and let him ſtand on his bridle more than an houre, then give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kinde.

After he hath eaten his provender, give him into his Rack a pretty bundle of Hay, and ſo let him reſt till after dinner.

When you have dined, give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kinde, and ſo let him reſt till evening, onely recei-

ing his Hay, if there bee occasion.

At evening dresse him well as in the morning, then ride him forth to water, and do as you did in the morning.

When you come home and have cloathed him up, let him stand on his bridle as before, then give him the former quantity of provender, and so let him rest till nine a clock at night, at which time give him the former quantity of provender, and a pretty bundle of Hay, and so let him rest till morning.

Thus you shall doe concerning his ordinary keeping at home, where the Horse hath rest, and that you may dispose of houres as you please; but if you be either in travell, in sport, or other occasion, so that you cannot observe these particular times, then you must divide the maine and whole quantity of meate into foure parts, and

greater quantities, and ſo give them at the beſt coveniency, ever obſerving, to give the leaſt quantitie before exerciſe, as a third part before mounture, and the two other, after you come to reſt: nor would I have you to diſtract your minde with any doubt or amazement, becauſe I preſcribe you five ſeverall times of feeding in one day, as if it ſhould either over-charge you, or over-feed your Horſe; queſtionleſſe there is no ſuch matter, when you looke into the true proportion; for it cannot be denied, but whoſoever is worthy of a good Horſe, or good means to keep a good Horſe, cannot allow him leſſe then one peck a day; nay the Carrier, Carter, Poulter, and Packhorſe, will allow halfe a pecke at a watering, and this allowance which I ſet downe comes to no more; for fifteene pintes of Oats, and one pinte

of spelt beanes up-heaped, makes two gallons, and that is one pecke Winchester measure: now to give it at twice, fills the stomack more, makes the digestion worse, and the appetite weake, whereas to give lesse, but more oft, the stomacke is ever craving, the digestion alwaies ready, and the appetite never wanting; so that health (without disorder) can never bea stranger, therefore once againe, thus much for ordinary keeping.

But if you intend to give the Horse an heate, as to hunt, gallop, travell, or the like, which I would wish you to doe once, twice, or thrice a weeke, then observe your former observations, onely the night before, give him little, or no Hay at all.

In the morning before his heate, very early and before his dressing, give him three or foure handfulls of cleane sifted Oats, washt either

in ſtrong beere, or Ale, then dreſſe him, ſaddle him, and give him his heate, but if it be ſoddaine, and violent, then let it bee when the Horſe hath emptied himſelfe very well.

After his heat rub him ſoundly, and bring him drie into the ſtable.

Then after hee is cloathed up warme, let him ſtand on his bridle at leaſt two houres, then give him a little bundle of Hay to teare out upon his bridle, and an houre after, feed him as hath beene before ſhewed; onely with his firſt Oats, give him an handfull or better of hempſeed well duſted and mixed.

At night, warme him a little water, and give it him luke-warm; then an houre after, give him his provender, and a pretty bundle of Hay, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning.

The next morning do all things

as

as in his ordinary keeping.

Let him stand on litter both night and day, yet change oft, and keepe the plaunchers clean.

If you intend to travell or journey in the morning, then give no Hay (or but little) in the morning.

In journying ride moderately the first houre or two, but after, according to your occasions.

Water before you come to your Innne (if possible) but if you cannot, then give warme water in the Inne, after the Horse is fully cooled.

Trotters oyle is an excellent oyntment, being applied very warme, and well chafed in, to keepe your Horses limbes, and sinewes nimble, and to helpe stiffenesse, and lamenesse.

Neither wash your Horse, nor walke your horse, for the first endangereth foundering in the body or feet, and breedeth all surfeits,

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the latter is the ground of all ſtrong colds, which turne to glaunders, and rottenneſſe, but if neceſſity compell you to either, as foule wayes, or long ſtayes, then rather waſh your horſes legs with pales of water at the ſtable doore, then to endanger him in Pond, or River. And for walking, rather ſet one on your horſes backe to keepe his ſpirits ſtirring, then to lead him in his hand, and with dull ſpirits, to receive all manner of miſchiefes.

This I thinke ſufficient for clean and ordinary keeping.

CHAP.

Chap. XIII.

Generall observations, helps, and advertisements for any man when hee goeth about to buy an Horse.

There is nothing more difficult or intricate in all the Art of horsmanship, then to set downe constant and uncontrolable resolutions, by which to binde every mans minde to an unity of consent, in the buying of an horse: for (according to the old adage) what is one mans meat, is another mans poyson; what one affects, another dislikes. But to proceed according to the rule of reason, the precepts of the ancients, and the moderne practise of our present con-

conceived opinions, I will, as briefly as I can, ſhew you thoſe obſervations, and advertiſements which may ſtrengthen you in any difficult election.

Firſt therefore you are to obſerve, that if you will elect an Horſe for your hearts contentment, you are to take to your ſelf this principall conſideration, namely, the end and purpoſe for which you elect him, as whether for the Wars, for running, hunting, travell, draught, or burthen, every one having their ſeverall characters, and their ſeverall faces both of beauty and uncomelyneſſe. But becauſe there is but one truth, and one perfection, I will under the deſcription of the perfect and untainted Horſe, ſhew all the imperfections, and attaintures, that either nature, or miſchance can put upon the horſe of greateſt deformity.

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Let me then advise you that intend to buy an horse, to acquaint your selfe well, with all the true shapes and excellencies, which belong to an horse, whether it be in his naturall and true proportion, or in any accidentall, or outward increase or decrease of any limbe or member, and from their contraries, to gather all things that may give dislike, or offence.

To begin therefore with the first principles of election, you shall understand, that they are divided into two especiall heads, the one generall, the other particular.

The generall rule of election is, first the end for which you buy, then his breed, or generation, his colour, his pace, and his stature, and these are sayd to bee generall, because the first (which is the end for which you buy) is a thing shut up onely in your owne breast. The other which is breed, you

must

muſt either take it from faithfull report, your owne knowledge, or from ſome knowne and certaine characters, by which one ſtrain or one Country is diſtinguiſhed from another, as the *Neapolitan* is knowne by his hauk-noſe, the *Spaniard*, by his ſmall limbe, the *Barbarie*, by his fine head, the *Dutch* by his rough legs, the *Engliſh*, by his generall ſtrong and cleane knittings together, and ſo forth of divers other.

As for his colour, although there is no colour exempt utterly from goodneſſe (for I have ſeene good of all) yet there are ſome better reputed then others, as the Dapple-gray for beauty, the brown-bay for ſervice, the black with ſilver haires for courage, and the Lyard, or true mixt Roan for continuance; as for the Sorrel, the black without white, and the unchangeable Iron-gray, they are

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reputed cholericke; the bright bay, the fleabitten, and the black with white marks, are sanguinists; the blankwhite, the yellow dun, the kiteglewed, and the pyebald are flegmatick, and the chesnut, the mousedunne, the redbay, and the blewgray, are melancholy.

Now for his pace, which is either Trot, Amble, Rack, or Gallop, you must referre it to the end also, for which you buy, as if it be for the warres, hunting, running, or your owne private disposition, then the trot is most tolerable, and this motion you shall know by a crosse moving of the Horses limbes, as when the farre foreleg, and the neere hinderleg, or the neere foreleg, and the farre hinder leg move and go forward in one instant, and in this motion the neater the Horse taketh his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the short-

he treadeth, the better is his pace; for to take up his feet ſlovenly, ſhewes ſtumbling, and lameneſſe; to tread narrow, or croſſe, ſhewes enterfering, or falling; to ſtep uneven, ſhewes toyle, and weatineſſe, and to tread long, ſhewes over-reaching.

Now if you elect for eaſe, great perſons ſeats, or long travell, then ambling is required, and this motion is contrary to trotting, for now both the feet on one ſide muſt move equally together, that is, his far foreleg, and his far hinder-leg, or the neere foreleg, and the neere hinder-leg, and this motion muſt go juſt, large, ſmooth, and nimble, for to tread falſe takes away all eaſe, to tread ſhort, rids no ground, to tread rough, ſhewes rolling, and to tread unnimbly ſhewes a falſe pace that never continueth, as alſo lameneſſe.

If you elect for buck-hunting,

for galloping on the high-way, for poſt, hackney, or the like; then a racking pace is required, and this motion is the ſame that Ambling is, onely it is in a ſwifter time, and a ſhorter tread, and though it rid not ſo much ground, yet it is a little more eaſie.

Now to all theſe paces, muſt be joyned a good gallop, which naturally every trotting and racking horſe hath, the ambler is a little unapt thereunto, becauſe the motions are both one, ſo that being put to a greater ſwiftneſſe of pace then naturally he hath been acquainted with all, he ſhandles his legs confuſedly, and out of order; but being trayned gently, and made to underſtand the motion, he will as well undertake it, as any trotting horſe whatſoever. Now in a good gallop, you are to obſerve theſe vertues, Firſt that the horſe which raiſeth his fore-

nimbly from the ground, but doth not raiſe them high, that neither rolleth nor beateth himſelfe, that ſtretcheth out his forelegs, follows nimbly with his hinder, and neither cutteth under the knee (which is called the ſwift-cut) nor croſſeth, nor claps one foot upon another, and ever leadeth with his farre forefoot, and not with the neere, this horſe is ſayd ever to gallop moſt comely, and moſt true, and is the fitteſt for ſpeed, or any other like employment. If he gallop round and raiſe his fore-feet, hee is then ſayd to gallop ſtrongly, but not ſwiftly, and is fitteſt for the great ſaddle, the warres, and ſtrong encounters, if he gallop ſlow, yet ſure, hee will ſerve for the highway, but if hee labour confuſedly, and gallop painfully, then is he good for no galloping ſervice, beſides it ſhews ſome hidden & obſcure lamenieſſe.

Lastly touching his stature, it must bee referred to your owne judgment, and the end for which you buy him, ever observing that the biggest and strongest, are fittest for strong occasions, as great burthens, strong draughts, and double carriage, the middle size for pleasure, and generall imployments, the least for ease, streetwalkes, and Sommer hackney.

Now touching the particular rule of election, it is contained in the discovery of naturall deformities, accidentall outward sorrowances, or inward hidden mischiefs, which are so many, and so infinit, that it is a world of worke to explaine them; yet for satisfaction sake, I will in as methodicall manner as I can, and the rather because it is a labour I never undertook in this manner before, briefly, and according to the best conceived opinions, shew what you are

to obſerve in this occaſion.

Firſt therefore, when an horſe is brought unto you to buy, being ſatisfied for his breed, colour, and ſtature, then ſee him ſtand naked before you, and placing your ſelfe before his face, take a ſtrict view of his countenance, and the cheerfulneſſe thereof, for it is an excellent glaſſe wherein to ſee his goodneſſe, as thus.

If his eare be ſmall, thin, ſharp, pricked, and moving, or if they be long, yet well ſet on, and well carried, it is a marke of beauty, goodneſſe, and mettall, but if they be thicke, laved, or lolling, wide ſet on, and unmoving, then are they ſignes of dulneſſe, doggedneſſe, and ill nature.

If his face bee cleane, his forehead ſwelling outward, the mark or feather in his face ſet high, as above his eies, or at the top of his eies, if he have a white ſtarre, or

white rache of an indifferent size, and even placed, or a white snip on his nose, all are marks of beautie and goodnesse, but if his face be fat, cloudie, or scawling, his forehead flat as a trencher (which we call marefaced) the marke of his forehead stand low, as under his eies, if his starre or rache stand worse or in an evill posture, or instead of a snip, his nose bee raw and unhairy, or his face generally balld, all are signes of deformity.

If his eies be round, big, black, shining, staring, or starting from his head, if the blacke of the eye fill the pit or outward circumference, so that in the moving none of the white appeareth, all are signes of beauty, goodnesse, and metall: but if his eies be uneven, and of a wrinckled proportion, if they be little (which wee call pig-eied) both are uncomely signes of weaknesse; if they bee red

and fiery, take heed of moon eies, which is next doote to blindneſſe, if white, and walled, it ſhewes a weake ſight, and unneceſſarie ſtarting or finding of boggards, if with white ſpecks, take heede of the pearle, pinne and web, if they water or ſhew bloudy, it ſhewes bruiſes, and if they matter, they ſhew old over-riding, and feſtered rhumes, or violent ſtraines and colds, if they looke dead or dull, or are hollow and much ſunke, take heed of blindneſſe, at the beſt the beaſt is of an old decrepid generation, if the black fill not the pit, but the white is alwaies appearing, or if in moving the white and black be ſeene in equall quantity, it is a ſigne of weakneſſe, and an aged diſpoſition.

If handling of his cheekes or chaps, you finde the bones leane and thin, the ſpace wide between them, the throppell or winde pipe

big as you can gripe, and the void place without knots or kirnells, and generally the jawes so open, that the neck beseemeth to couch within them, they are all excellent signs of great winde, courage, and soundnesse of head and body, but if the chaps bee fat and thicke, the space betweene them closed up with grosse substance, and the throppell little, all are signes of short winde, and much inward foulnesse, if the voyd place be full of knots and kernells, take heede of the strangle, or glaunders, at the best, the horse is not without a foule cold, if his jawes bee so straight that his necke swelleth above them, if it bee no more but naturall, it is onely an uncomely signe of straight winde, and pursnesse or grossnesse, but if the swelling bee long, and close by his chaps like a whetstone, then take heed of the veines, or some other

unnaturall impoſtume.

If his noſtrills bee open, drie, wide, and large, ſo as upon any ſtrayning, the very inward redneſſe is diſcovered, and if his muzle bee ſmall, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting, they are all good ſignes of winde, health, and courage, but if his noſtrills be ſtraight, his winde is little, if his muzle bee groſſe, his ſpirit is dull, if his mouth bee ſhallow hee will never carry a bit well, and if his upper lip wil not reach his neather, old age, or infirmitie hath marked him for carrion, and if his noſe bee moyſt and dropping; if it bee cleere water, it is a cold, if foule matter, beware the glaunders; if both noſtrills runne, it is hurtfull, but if one, then moſt dangerous.

Touching his teeth, and their vertues, they are at large ſet down in a former chapter touching the

horses age, onely remember you never buy an horse that wanteth any, for as good loose all as one.

From his head looke downe to his breast, and see that it be broad, out-swelling, and adorned with many feathers, for that shewes strength, and endurance, the little breast is uncomely, and shewes weakenesse, the narrow breast, is apt to stumble, fall, and enter-farre before, and the breast that is hidden inward, and wanteth the beauty, and division of many feathers, shewes a weak armed heart, and a breast that is unwilling, and unfit for any toyle, or strong labour.

Next looke downe from his elbow, to his knee, and see that those forethighes be rush growne, well horned within, sinowed, fleshie, & out-swelling, for they are good signes of strength, the contrary shew weaknes, and are unnatural.

Then looke on his knees that
hey carry an equall, and an even
vall proportion, be lean, ſinowie,
nd cloſe knit, for they are good
nd comely, if one be bigger, or
ounder then another, the Horſe
ath received miſchiefe, if they
ee groſſe, the horſe is goury, and
they have ſcarres, or haire bro-
en, it is a true marke of a ſtumb-
ng jade, and a perpetuall faller.

From his knees, looke downe
is legs to his paſterns, and if you
nde them cleane, leane, flat, and
nowie, and the inward bought
f his knee without a ſeam, or hair
roken, then he ſhewes good ſhape
nd ſoundneſſe, but if on the in-
de of the leg you find hard knots,
ney are ſplints, if on the outſide,
hey are ſerewes, or excreſſions,
under his knee bee ſcabs on the
nſide, it is the ſwiftcut, and hee
vill ill endure gallopping, if above
is paſterns on the inſide you find

 ſcabs,

scabs, it shewes enterfayring, bu
if the scabs be generally over h
legs, it is either extreame fou
keeping, or a spice of the maung
if his legs be fat, round, and flesh
hee will never endure labour, a
if on the inward bought of h
knees you finde seames, scabs,
haire broken, it shews a mallande
which is a cankerous ulcer.

Looke then on his pastern joy
and on his pasterne, the first m
be cleane and well knit togeth
the other must be short, strong a
upright standing, for if the firs
big or swelled, take heed of sine
straines, and gurding, if the ot
be long, weake, or bending,
limbes will hardly carry the bo
without tyering.

For the hoofes in generall th
would be black, smooth, tough
rather a little long, then rou
they must bee hollow, and f
sounding, for a white hoof

ender, and carries a ſhooe ill, a
oughe, groſſe ſeamed hoof, ſhews
ld age, or over-heating, a brittle
oofe will carry no ſhooe at all, an
traordinary round hoofe is ill
r foule wayes, or deepe hunting,
flat hoofe that is pummiſſed,
ewes foundering, and an hoofe
at is emptie and hollow ſound-
g, ſhewes a decayed inward part,
reaſon of ſome wound, or drie
under, as for the crownet of
hoofe, if the hair lie ſmooth &
ofe, and the fleſh flat and even,
is perfect, but if the hair be ſta-
g, the skin ſcabbed, & the fleſh
ing, then looke for a Ringbone,
rowne ſcab, or like miſchiefe.
After this, ſtand by the ſide of
horſe, and firſt look to the ſet-
g on of his head, and ſee that
ſtand neither too high, nor too
v, but in a direct line, and that
necke bee ſmall at the ſetting
, and long, growing deep-

per,

per and deeper, till it come to his
shoulders, with an high, strong
and thin creſt, and his mane thin
long, ſoft, and ſomewhat curling
for theſe are beautifull characters
whereas to have the head ill ſet
on, is the greateſt deformity, to
have any bigneſſe, or ſwelling
the nape of the necke, ſhewes the
pole-evill, or beginning of a fi
la, to have a ſhort thick necke
a bull, to have it falling at the
thers, to have a low, a weake
thicke, or a falling creſt, ſhews
want both of ſtrength, and
tall, to have much haire
mane, ſhews intolerable dul
to have it too thinne, ſhewes
and to have none, or to ſhed,
the worme in the mawe, the
or elſe maunginеſſe.

Looke then to the chyne
backe that it bee broad, even
ſtraight, his ribs well co
and bending outward,

upright, ſtrong, and ſhort, and not above 4 fingers between his laſt rib and his huckle bone; let his body be well let downe, yet hidden within his ribs, & let his ſtones be cloſe truſt up to his body, for al theſe are marks of good perfection, whereas to have his chyne narrow, he will never carry a ſaddle without wounding, and to have it bendig nor ſaddle backed, ſhewes weakeneſſe, to have it Cammell backed, it may ſhew ſtrength, but is uncomely, to have his ribs flat, there is no liberty for the winde, to have his fillet hanging long, or weake, hee will never climbe an hill well, nor carry burthen, and to have his bellie clung up, and gaunt, or his ſtones hanging down, looſe or ſide, they are both ſignes of ſickneſſe, tenderneſſe, founderīng in the bodie, and unaptneſſe for labour.

Then looke upon his buttocke,

and

Then looke upon his buttocke, and see that it bee round, plumpe, full, and in an even levell with his bodie, or if long, that it bee well rayſed behinde, and ſpread forth at the ſetting on of the tayle, for theſe are comely and beautifull, the narrow prime buttocke, the hog, or ſwine rumpe, and the falling or downe-let buttocke, are full of deformity, and ſhew both an injury in nature, and that they are neither fit or becoming for pad, foot-cloath, or pillion.

Then look to his hinder-thighs or gaſcoynes, that they bee well let downe even to the midle joynt, thick, brawnie, fulll, and ſwelling, for that is a great argument of ſtrength and goodneſſe, whereas the leane, lanke ſlender thigh ſhewes diſability and weakneſſe.

Then looke upon the midle joynt behinde, and if it be nothing

but

but skin and bone, veines, ſinews, and rather a little bending, then too ſtraight, then it is perfect as it ſhould bee, but if it have chaps or ſores on the inward bought or bending, then that is a ſellander; if the joynt bee ſwell'd generally all over, then hee hath got a blow or bruiſe; if the ſwelling be particular, as in the pot, or hollow part, or on the inſide, and the veine full and proud, if the ſwelling be ſoft, it is a blood ſpaven, if hard, it is a bone ſpaven, but if the ſwelling be juſt behinde, below the knuckle, then it is a curb.

Then looke to his hinder-legs, and if they bee leane, cleane, flat, and ſinowie, then all is well, but if they bee fat they will not endure labour, if they bee ſwell'd, the the greaſe is molten into them, if they bee ſcabbed above the paſterne, hee hath the ſcratches, if he have chaps under his paſternes,

he hath the paines, or males, and none of these but are dangerous, and noysome.

Lastly, for the setting on of his tayle, where there is a good buttocke, the tayle can never stand ill; and where there is an evil buttock, there the tayle can never stand well; for it ought to stand broad, high, flat, and couched a little inward.

Thus I have shewed you true shapes, and true deformities, you may in your choice please your owne fancie.

Chap. XIIII.

An uncontrolable way how to know the age of any Horſe.

THere are ſeven outward characters by which to know the age of every Horſe.

As namely, his teeth, his hoofes, his tayle, his eies, his skinne, his haire, and the barres in his mouth.

If you will know his age by his teeth, you muſt underſtand, that an Horſe hath in his head juſt forty teeth, that is to ſay, ſixe great wonge teeth above, and ſixe below on one ſide, and as many on the other, which makes twenty foure, and are called his grinders, then ſixe above, and ſixe below in

the fore part of his mouth which are called gatherers, and make 36 then foure tushes one above, and one below of one side, and one above, and one below on the other side, which is just forty: now the first yeare he hath his foales teeth, which are onely grinders and gatherers, but no tushes, and they be small, white, and bright to look upon.

The second yeare hee changeth the foure foremost teeth in his head, that is, two above, and two below in the midst of the rowes, and they will appeare browner, and bigger then the other.

At three yeares old he changeth the teeth next unto them, and leaveth no apparent foales teeth before, but two of each side above and below; which are also bright and small.

At foure yeares old he changeth the teeth next unto them, and leaveth

veth no more foales teeth but one on each ſide, both above and below.

At five yeares old his formoſt teeth will be all changed, but then hee hath his tuſhes on each ſide compleat, and the laſt foales teeth which he caſt; thoſe which come up in their place, will be hollow, and have a little black ſpeck in the midſt, which is called the marke in the horſes mouth, and continueth till he be eight yeares old.

At ſixe yeares old he putteth up his new tuſhes, neere about which you ſhall ſee moſt apparently growing a little circuit of new and young fleſh at the bottome of the ſooth, beſides the tuſh will bee white, ſmall, ſhort, and ſharpe.

At ſeven yeares old, all his teeth will have their perfect growth, and the marke in the horſes mouth (before ſpoken of) will be plainly ſeene, although decaying.

At eight yeares old, all his teeth will be full, smooth, and plaine, the blacke speck or marke being hardly to bee discerned, and his tushes will bee more yellow then ordinarily.

At nine yeares old, his formost teeth will shew longer, broader, yellower, and fouler, then at younger yeares, and his tushes will be bluntish.

At ten yeares old, in the inside of his upper tushes will be no hole at all to bee felt with your fingers end, which till that age you shall ever most perfectly feele, besides the temples of his head will begin to be crooked, and hollow.

At eleven yeares old, his teeth will be exceeding long, very yellow, blacke, and foule, onely he will cut even, and his teeth will stand directly opposite one against another.

At twelve yeares old, his teeth

will be long, yellow, blacke, and foule, but then his upper teeth will over-reach, and hang over his neather teeth.

At thirteen yeares old, his tuſhes will be worne ſomewhat cloſe to his chaps (if he bee a much ridden horſe) otherwiſe they will be blacke, foule, and long like the tuskes of a Boare.

If a horſes hoofs be rugged, and as it were ſeamed, one ſeame over another, and many; If they bee drie, full, and cruſty, it is a ſigne of very old age, as on the contrary part, a ſmooth, moiſt, hollow, and well ſounding hoofe, is a ſign of young yeares. 2

If you take your Horſe with your finger and your thumbe by the ſterne of the tayle, cloſe at the ſetting on by his buttock, and feeling there hard, if you feele of each ſide his tayle a joynt ſtick out more then any other joynt, by the- 3

bigneſſe of an hazle nut, then you may preſume the horſe is ten years old or above, but if his joynts be all plaine, and no ſuch thing to be felt, then he is under ten, and may be much younger.

4 If an horſes eies be round, full, and ſtaring, or ſtarting from his head, if the pits over them be filled ſmooth & even with his temples, and no wrinckles either about his brow, or under his eies, then the horſe is young; If otherwiſe you ſee the contrary characters, it is a ſigne of old age.

5 If you take up a horſes skin on any part of his body, betwixt your finger and your thumb, and pluck it from his fleſh, then letting it go againe, if it ſodainly returne to the place from whence it came, and be ſmooth & plain without wrinckle, then the horſe is young and full of ſtrength, but if being pulled up, it ſtand and not returne to

his

his former place, then hee is very old and wafted.

6 If a horſe that is of any darke colour ſhall grow gryſſell onely about his eye browes, or underneath his mayne, or any horſe of a whitiſh collour ſhall grow meanelld, with either blacke or red meanells univerſally over his bodie, then both are infallible ſigns of extreame old age.

7 Laſtly, if the bars in his mouth be great, deep, and handle rough, and hard, then is the horſe very old, but if they be ſoft, ſhallow, and handle gently and tenderly, then is the horſe young, and in luſt. And thus much of the age of an horſe.

The

6

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The

THE BOOKE OF CVRES.

Containing certain infallible helps and cures, for those infirmities which are most dangerous, and doe commonly attend all Horses, especially, the Running-Horse.

CHAP. I.

Of sickneſſe in generall.

WHenſoever upon any occaſion you ſhall finde your horſe to droope in countenance, to forſake his meate, or to ſhew any other ap-

apparent ſigne of ſickneſſe, if they be not great, you may forbeare to let blood, becauſe where blood is ſpent, the ſpirits are ſpent alſo, and they are not eaſily recovered. But if the ſignes be great and dangerous, then by al means let blood inſtantly, and for three mornings together (the horſe being faſting) give him halfe an ounce of the powder called *Diahexaple*, brewed either in a pinte of muskadine, or malmſey, or a pinte of the ſyrope of ſugar, being two degrees above the ordinary molloſſes, or for want thereof, Molloſſes will ſerve the turne, or where all are wanting, you may take a pinte either of carduus water, or dragon water, or a quart of the ſweeteſt, and ſtrongeſt Alewort, or in extremity, take a quart of ſtrong ale or beere, but then warme it a little on the fire, and this muſt be given with an horne; and if the Horſe

have

have ability of body, ride him in ſome warme place after it, and let him faſt neere two houres after riding.

At noone give him a ſweet maſh, cloath warme, and let him touch no cold water.

Now for the exact and true making of this rare powder, which I call *Diahexaple*, becauſe no man that I know, either Apothecary or other, doth at this day make it truely, partly becauſe it is an experiment lately come to my knowledge by conference with learned Phyſitians, and partly becauſe our medicine-makers are in horſe phyſicke leſſe curious then they ſhould bee; through which errors, there is produced to the world an abundance of falſe mixtures, which both deceiveth the honeſt horſe-maſter, kills the harmleſſe horſe, and diſgraceth the well meaning *Farrier*:

To repayre all which, I will here set downe at large, the true manner of making this admirable powder; together with the vertues and operations thereof.

Chap. II.

The manner of making the true Diahexaple.

Take the roots of round *Aristolochia*, and the roots of *Gentian*, wash them, scrape them and purifie them as cleane as may be, then take long piper-berries unexcorticated, and Bay-berries excorticated, take the purest and best drops of Myrrhe and the finest shavings of Ivorie of each an equall quantity, beat all but the Myrrhe together in a

morter, and ſearce them through a fine ſearce, laſtly bear the mirrhe, and ſearce it alſo, then mixe and incorporate all together, preſſe it hard into a gally-pot, and keepe it, and uſe it as you have occaſion.

Chap. III.

The vertues of this rare powder Diahexaple.

This powder (or indeed Methridate) called *Diahexaple*, is moſt excellent and ſoveraigne againſt all manner of poyſon, either inward or outward, cureth the biting of venemous beaſts, and helpeth ſhort winde, and purſickneſſe. *Dodoneus.*

It mundifieth, and cleanſeth, ſuppleth, and maketh thinne all groſſe humours, it healeth all diſ-

eaſes

eases of the Liver, and stomacke, helps digestion, and being given in a pinte of sacke, it cureth all manner of colds, is good against consumptions, breakes fleame, helps the staggers, and all diseases in the head. *Garrets Herb.*

It recovers tyering and weanesse, takes away cramps, and convulsions, dries up the skirvie, breaks the stone, opens all inward obstructions, and helps the yellowes, the Gargill, and the Dropsie. *Dioscorides.*

It cures all diseases of the [illegible] as Glaunders, and Rotten[illegible] gives ease to all gripings, and wi[illegible] dinesse of the belly, provoketh u[illegible] rine, takes away infection, and kil[illegible] wormes. *Gallen.*

Chap. IIII.

The true manner of making these Cordiall balls, which cure any violent cold, or glaunders, which prevent heart-sickenesse, which purge away all molten grease, which recover a lost stomacke, which keepe the herat from fainting with exercise, and make a leane horse fat sodainly. vide Chap. 9 or 4 in the cures.

TAke of Anniseeds, of Commin-seedes, of Fenegreeke-seeds, of Carthamus-seeds, of Ely campane-roots, and of Coltsfoot, of each two ounces beaten, and searced to a very fine dust, then adde to them two ounces of the flower of Brimstone, then take an ounce of the iuyce of Liquorice, and dissolve it on the fire in halfe

a pinte of white wine, which done, take an ounce of the Chimicall oyle of Anniseeds, then of sallet-oyle, of life honie, and of the syrrop of sugar, or for want thereof, then of mollosses, of each halfe a pinte, then mixe all this with the former powders, and with as much fine wheate flower, as will binde and knit them altogether, worke them into a stiffe paste, and make thereof balls somewhat bigger then French walnuts, huls and all, and so keepe them in a close gally-pot, for they will last all the yeare.

Yet I doe not meane that you shall keep them in the pot in balls, for so, because they cannot lye close, the ayre may get in and do hurt, as also the strength of the oyles will sweate outward, and weaken the substance, therefore knead the whole lump of paste into the gally-pot, and make

ball

balls, as you have occasion to use them.

Now for the use of these balls, because they are cordial, and have divers excellent vertues, you shall understand that if you use them to prevent sickneſſe, then you shall take one of these balls, and anoynt it over with sweet butter, and so give it the horse in the morning, in the manner of a pill, then ride him a little after it if you please, otherwise you may chuse, and feed and water him at home or abroad, according to your usuall custome, and thus doe three or foure mornings together.

If you use them to cure either cold, or glaunders, then use them in the same manner for a weeke together. If you use them to fatten an horse, then give them for a fortnight together.

But if you use them in the nature of a scowring, to take away mol-

ten greaſe or foulneſſe (of which I ſpake in a former chapter) then inſtantly after his heate, and in his heate to uſe (as I ſhewed before alſo.)

Againe, if you finde your horſe at any time hath taken a little cold, as you ſhal perceive by his inward ratlings, if then you take one of theſe balls, and diſſolve it in a pinte of ſacke, and ſo give it the horſe, it is a preſent remedy. Alſo to diſſolve the ball in his ordinary water, being made milke warme, it worketh the like effect, and fatneth exceedingly.

To give one of theſe balls before travell, it preventsh tyering, to give it in the height of travel, it refreſheth wearineſſe, and to give it after, it ſaves an horſe from all ſurfeits, and inward ſickneſſe. And thus you ſhall ſpend this third Fortnight.

CHAP. V.

An approved cure for the Botts, and all manner of wormes of what nature soever.

TAke a quart of new milke, and as much clarified honey as wil make it extraordinary sweet, then being luke-warm, give it the horse early in the morning, he having fasted all the night before; which done, bridle him up, and let him stand tyed to the emptie racke for more then two houres, then take halfe a pinte of white-wine, and dissolve into it a good spoonfull or more of black soape, then the horse having stood two houres as aforesaid, give it him to drinke, then ride and chafe him a little, and let him fast other two

houres, and the wormes will avoyd in great abundance.

Chap. VI.

Another most excellent receipt for the Botts, or any wormes, which is most easie, most safe, and most certaine.

TAke the soft downy hair which growes in the ear of an horse, and which you clip away when you coule him, and the little short tuft which growes on the top of his forehead, underneath his foretop, and having a pretty quantity of them, mixe them well with a pottle of sweet oats, and so give them to the horse, and there is not any thing will kill wormes more assuredly.

Chap. VII.

An excellent purgation when a Horse is dangerously sicke of his grease, or of costivenesse.

TAke a pinte of old white wine, and set it on the fire, then dissolve into it a lump, halfe as much as an Hens-egge, of castle-soape, and stirre them well together, then take it off, and put into it two good spoonfulls of hemp-seed beaten, and an ounce and an halfe of sugar-candie beaten to powder, and brew all well together, then having warmed the horse to stirre up his grease, and other foule humours, give him this to drinke, and walke him up and downe a little after it, to make the potion worke, then set him up warme,

& after a little ſtirring up & down in his ſtall, if he grow ſickiſh, give him liberty to lye downe. After two or three houres faſting, give him a ſweet maſh, then feed as at other times.

Chap. VIII.

For laxativeneſſe, or extreame looſeneſſe.

TAke a quart of red wine, and ſet it on the fire, then put into it an ounce and an halfe of *Bolearmoniac* in powder, and two ounces and an halfe of the Conſerve of ſloes, then ſtirre and mix them well together, after take it from the fire, and put to it a ſpoonfull or two of the powder of Cinamon, and brewing all well together, give it the horſe.

Let

Let him faſt two houres after it, and let him eat no waſht meat: Hay is wholſome, ſo is bread and oats, if they bee well mixt with beanes, or wheat, but not otherwiſe.

CHAP. IX.

An infallible helpe for the ſtone or paine of urine by winde, cauſing ſickneſſe.

TAke a ſtrong decoction (that is to ſay boyle your firſt quantity of water, to an halfe part 3. times over) of keene onions clean pill'd, and chopt, and pareelie: then take a quart thereof, and put to it a great ſpoonfull of London-treackle, as much of the powder of egge-ſhells, and give it the horſe

horſe to drinke, and thus doe di-
vers mornings, if the infirmitie be
great, otherwiſe when you ſee the
horſe offended.

Chap. X.

An approved medicine to cure and breake any old feſtered cold, and to drive up a foule running glaunders.

TAke a pinte of verjuyce, and put to it ſo much ſtrong muſtard made with wine vinegar, as will make the verjuyce ſtrong and keene thereof, then take an ounce and more of roach-allome, and beate it to powder, then when you give this to the horſe, as you fill your horne, ſo with a knife or ſpoone, put ſome of the allome into the horne, and ſo give it the horſe, part at the mouth, and part

at both his noſtrills, but eſpecially at the noſtrill which runneth moſt, then ride and chafe him a little after it, then ſet up warme; at noone give him a warme maſh, and at all times give no cold water, but when hee may have exerciſe after it. And thus drench the horſe three daies together, and it will be ſufficient.

CHAP. XI.

Another for a violent cold.

TAke of white wine vinegar halfe a pinte, and as much ſallet-oyle, brew them well together, and then put to it an ounce and a halfe of ſugar-candie in powder, and ſo give it the horſe, and ſtir him a little after it; This is exceeding good but it will occaſion ſickneſſe for a ſmall time.

CHAP.

Chap. XII.

An excellent Cordiall powder for any ordinary cold, and to prepare an Horse before travell, to refresh him in travell, and to preserve him from mischiefe after travell.

TAke of English liquorice, and of elicampane roots of each one ounce, of sugar-candy an ounce and an halfe, beate them to fine powder, and fearce them, keepe the powder in a boxe, and when you have occasion to use it, if it be for a cold, then give it in sweet wine, or strong ale, but if in ale, then take a quart, and so give it both before travell, at your baite in travell, and in your Inne, or at home, immediately after travell.

Chap. XIII.

An excellent ſcowring, when other ſcowrings will not worke.

TAke of ſweet butter a quarter of a pound, half ſo much Caſtle-ſoape, beate them well together, then ad to them two ſpoonfulls of hempſeed bruiſed, of Aniſeed, a ſpoonfull bruiſed, of ſugar-candie an ounce, of Rozzen bruiſe halfe a ſpoonfull, worke all theſe into a paſte, and give it the horſe in the manner of pills, immediately after his heate, or when you have warmed him and ſtirred up the greaſe and fouleneſſe within him.

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Chap. XIIII.

An admirable water for any sore eye, or to cleare any dimme sight, as moone-eies, and the like.

TAke the stone *Lapis calaminarius*, and heate it red hot in the fire, then quench it in a pinte of white wine, and thus doe twelve times together, then adde unto the quantity of wine, halfe so much of the juyce of housleeke, and with this water bathe the eie twice or thrice a day, and it is excellent against any imperfection there-

Chap. XV.

Another water for any sore eye, no lesse precious then the former.

Take a pinte of Snow-water, and dissolve into it 3 or foure drams of white *Vitriall*, and with it wash the Horses eyes three or foure times a day, and the effect is great.

Chap. XVI.

For any extreme blow or bruiſe in the eye, for any pearle, pinne, web, or unnaturall filme, or foulemeſſe.

TAke of womans milke (if it can be got) or for want of it, new milke from the Cow, two or three ſpoonfulls, and halfe ſo much of the juyce of Selladine, mix them well together, and with a quill drop it into the eye; then take the whites of a couple of egs, and beat them to an oyle, and mix with it halfe ſo much of the juyce of houſleeke, and the like quantity of Roſe-water, and beat all together, then make round plediants of flaxe, and dip them therein, and lay it over the eye, and binde it thereon, then as you finde it dries, ſo renew it.

CHAP. XVII.

The maſter medicine of all medi-cines for a back-ſinew ſtraine, or any greaſe, ſtraightneſſe, ſhrinking, or numbneſſe of ſinewes.

TAke a fat ſucking [illegible] whelpe, ſlay it, and boyle it, then ſtop the bodie as full as it can hold of gray ſnayles, and blacke ſnayles, then roſt it at a reaſonable fire, when it begins to warme, baſte it with ſix ounces of the oyle of ſpike made yellow with ſaffron, and ſix ounces of the oyle of wax; then ſave the drippings, and what moyſture ſo ever falls from it, whilſt any drop will fall, and keep it in a gally-pot, with this oyntment anoint the grieved part, and work it in very hot, holding an hot bar of Iron before it, and thus doe

both morning and evening, till the cure be finiſhed.

Chap. XVIII.

Saint *Anthony, his onely excellent cure, for any ſtrain, or ſwelling.*

TAke Commin-ſeede and bruiſe it groſſe, and boyle it with the oyle of camomile, then adde to it ſo much yellow waxe as will bring it to the bodie of a Cerot or plaſter, and ſpread it on either cloth or leather, and very hot apply it to the griefe.

It is a wonderfull ſoveraigne for any man alſo.

Chap. XIX.

Another, for any desperate old strain, whether it be in the shoulder, joynts, hips, or back-sinewes.

TAke of Aquavitæ a pinte, of oyle-de-bay, of oyle of swallowes, and of black soap, of each halfe a pinte, work and labour all these together, till they come to a thin oyntment, then take of camomile, and of red sage an handfull, of rew, and of misseldine an handfull, dry them and bring them to a fine powder, then mixe it with the former oyntment, and bring all to a gentle salve; with some of this salve made as hot as the horse can suffer it, anoynt the strain, and hold an hot barre of Iron before it, chafing it with your hand as much as may bee, and thus doe

once a day, and in nine daies the cure hath been effected.

CHAP. XX.

An excellent charge for any new straine or offence on the sinewes, or any griefe proceeding from heate.

TAke the whites of half a dozen of egges, and beate them well with a pinte of wine-vinegar, and an ounce of the oyle of Roses, and as much of the oyle of Myrtills, then take foure ounces of Bolearmonie, and as much Sanguis draconis, and with as much beane floure, or wheat floure (but beane flour is the best) as will thicken it, bring it to a stiffe salve, then spreading it upon hurds, lap it about the grieved place, and renew it as it drieth.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

A perfect cure for a new sinew-straine.

TAke a live Cat either wilde or tame, and cut off her head and tail, then cleave her downe the chine, nd clap her hot the bowells and ll to the straine, and remove it ot for forty eight houres, and the ffect is great.

Chap. XXII.

Markhams *one Balm, which hath never failed him for any ſtrain in the ſhoulder, or other part, hid or apparent, or for any windgall, paine or ſwelling whatſoever.*

TAke ten ounces of the beſt and pureſt peece-greaſe, and melt it upon the fire, then take it off, and put into it foure ounces of the oyle of ſpike, one ounce of the oyle of Origanum, and an ounce and an half of the oyle of Exceter, ſtir them well together, then put it up into a gally-pot.

With this oyntment (or indeed precious Balme) anoynt the grieved part, the oyntment being made exceeding hot, and rub and chafe it in with all painfulneſſe, holding an hot barre of Iron before it. And thus anoynt it one

in two daies, but rub and chafe it in twice or thrice a day at the leaſt, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

This is approved and infallible.

Chap. XXIII.

For ſynewes that are extended, over-ſtrained, and ſo weakened, that the member is uſeleſſe.

TAke of Cantharides, of mercurie, and of Euforbium, of each a like quantity, and of oyle-de-bay double as much as of all the reſt, bring the hard ſimples to powder, and beate all together to a ſalve, apply this to the griefe, ſo there be no ſcab or wound, and it will give ſtrength and ſtraightneſſe to the ſinewes.

Chap. XXIIII.

For a sinew-straine newly done, to help it in twenty foure houres.

TAke of the grounds of Ale or Beere a quart, and put into it as much parsley chopt grosse, as you can hold in your hand, boyle them till the hearb be soft, then put to it a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, and when it is molten, take it from the fire, and put into it a pinte of wine-vineger, and if it be too thin, thicken it with a little wheat-bran, then lay it upon hurds, and poultus-wise apply it to the griefe, as hot as the Horse can suffer it.

Chap. XXV.

An admirable unguent to take away all aches, and bid paine, straine and sinewstraines.

TAke of Deere-ſuet, or for want of it, ſweete butter halfe a pound, of Aquavitæ a gill, of ſaffron halfe a dram, of pepper finely beaten and ſearc't three drams, of Garlicke bruiſed three heads, mixe all together, and let them ſtew on the fire, and not boyle, till it come to a ſalve;

With this very warme chafe the griefe, then anoynt a brown paper therewith, and hot, apply it to the place alſo, and ſo roule it up: do thus morning and evening.

Chap.

Chap. XXVI.

For swell'd or gourded legs, whether it be by reason of grease falling into them, or other accident, as scratches, paines, mules, &c.

IF your Horses legs be swell'd onely because the grease is fallen into them, and that there is no other outward ulcer, neither will the bathing with cold fountaine water, and other ordinay helps asswage them, then you shall take a peece of strong course woollen cloth, and therof make him an hose, a pretty deale larger then his leg, to reach from the lower part of his pastern, upon the Cambrell, or the knee, and make it close and straight at the pasterne, and wide above. Then take a pottle of wine lees (if you can get them) or else the ground

or lees of strong ale or beere, and set them on the fire, and boyle them well, then put to it a pound of hogsgrease, and when it is molten and stirred well together, take as much wheat-bran as will thicken it, and bring it to the body of a poultus.

With this poultus (as hot as the horse can suffer it, onely you must not scald) fill the hose, or hoses, and then close the hose at the top.

With this poultus let the Horse stand two daies, then the third day open the hose at the top, but stirre not the poultus, onely take molten hogsgrease, hot as the Horse can suffer it, and with a spoone lade it unto the poultus on every side, till it will receive no more, for this wil renew the strength of the poultus, then close up the top of the hose, and so let the horse stand other 2. daies, or 3. then you may open the legg, and rub it downe, and if

ſtrong occaſion, you may apply another new poultus, if not, your cure is wrought.

Now if beſides the ſwelling of his legs, your horſe hath ulcers, and chaps, as ſcratches, paines, mules, or the like, then you ſhall firſt apply the former poultus in all reſpects as aforeſayd, then after five or ſix daies application (when you take the poultus away) you ſhall take a quart of old urine, and put to it an handful of ſalt, as much Allome, halfe an ounce of white copporice, and boyle all well together, then with this water (very hot) waſh the ſores once or twice a day, and after a little drying, anoint them with the ointment called *Ægyptiacum*, and is made of vineger, 8 ounces; of honey, 12 ounces, of verdigreaſe, two ounces of Allome one ounce and an halfe boyled to that height, till it come to a red ſalve. And it will both

kill

kill the malignant humours, and alſo heale and dry up the ſores.

Chap. XXVII.

For gourdings, ſwellings, and paine in the joynts.

MAke a very ſtrong brine of water and ſalt, and to a quart thereof, put two or three handfulls of Rew, and boyle it till the hearb be ſoft, then with this water very hot, bathe the grieved part well; Then take a flat bagge filled with ſalt, and heated hot at the fire, and lap it about the griefe alſo, then roule it up, and thus doe once or twice a day, and it is a good cure.

Chap.

Chap. XXVIII.

Another approved cure for the ſcratches, or any diſeaſe of that nature, as Mallander, ſellander, &c.

TAke of hogſgreaſe, and blacke-ſoape, of each eight ounces, of brimſtone, of lime, of Gunpowder, of each three ounces, and of foote, as much as will ſuffice to bring the reſt to a ſalve; boyle the hogſgreaſe and ſoap together, and bring the other hard ſimples to a fine powder, and ſo mixe all together, and make a blacke oyntment, with this anoynt the ſores once a day, after they are cleanſed and made raw.

Chap. XXIX.

For any ſplente, ſpaven, curbe, ring-bone, or any hard knot, or exreſcion.

FIrſt having taken viewe of the excreſcion, clip away the haire as far as the excreſcion goth, and a little thought more, then take a peece of Allomd-leather, made as bigge juſt as the place you have bared, and fitted to the ſame proportion, then take a little ſhoomakers waxe, and ſpread it round about the very edge, or verge of the ſame, leaving all the inward or middle part empty, and not toucht with the waxe, according to this figure. O Then take of the hearb ſpear-graſſe, which hath the vertue to raiſe bliſters, and bruiſing

is

it in a morter, lay some thereof upon the leather, in the voyd and emptie place, which ought to containe the just quantity, of the knot or excrescion, and binde it fast thereon, suffering it to lie (if it be in the spring or summer time when the hearbe hath its full strength and vertue) about halfe a day, but if it bee in the winter, when the hearb hath lesse vertue; then if to renew the strength of the hearb, you ad to it a drop or two of the oyle of *Origanum*, and let it lie halfe a day fully. And be sure to tye up the horses head two or three houres, for feare of biting it away.

When you have taken off the plaster, anoynt the place with Trayn-oyle warme, and you shall finde no excrescion.

Cha

Chap. XXX.

Another cure for ſplents, ſpawen, &c. and to drie up windgalls, or ſwellings.

FIrſt heate the Sarrance with an hot preſſing Iron, then vent it in ſeverall places with your ſleame, then take a ſpoonfull of ſalt, halfe a ſpoonfull of Nervoyle, a penny waight of verdigreaſe, and the white of an egge, beate all to a ſalve, and dipping flax hurds therein, apply it to the griefe, and it helpeth.

CHAP. XXXI.

An approved cure for the swift-cut, or any hewing on the leg, and to heale any wound.

TAke a pinte of white wine, and put to it two or three spoonfuls of honey, and stirre them well together, then boyle them till they come to the body of an oyntment, then take it from the fire, and put to it halfe so much turpentine as there was honey, and stirre all well together, then strain it, and with this salve somewhat hot, anoynt the sores twice or thrice a day, and it is a most speedy healer.

Chap. XXXII.

To heal saddle-bruises, hard swellings, and all sorts of Impostumations.

First ripen it with rotten Lister, or wet Hay, then when it is soft, open it to let out the corruption, then fill the hollownesse with the powder of Rozen, and lay a plaster of shoemakers waxe over it, and thus doe once in twenty foure houres, till it be whole.

If it be slow in skinning or drying up, take a spoonfull or two of thick creame, and mix it with soot till it be a salve, and anoynt it therwith, and it will drie and skinne presently.

Chap. XXXIII.

For any maunge, scab, or leprosie whersoever.

First let blood; then take a quart of old urine, or vineger, and breake into it a quarter of a pound or better of the best *Tobacco*, then set it on a fire of embers, where it may simmer, and not boyle, and so let it stew all an whole night; then with this water wash the infected places whersoever they be, and it is a certaine remedy.

Chap. XXXIIII.

For the foulest and most desperate Farcie that may be.

TAke hearb of grace, and the hearbe Cley-Cleys which is a weed growing by the water-side, having a great broad, round leafe, and is green on the upper side, and white on the nether; of each of them take an equall quantity, beat them in a morter, and strain them, then to a pinte of this juyce, put halfe a pinte of the juyce of housleek, and half a pinte of Aquavitæ, and two good spoonfulls of pepper beaten and finely searc't, of this liquor take a pinte, and give it the horse to drink, then with round plediants of flax dipt in the same, stop both his eares, then with the strained bruisings of all the hearbs,

rub the sores, and stop the holes if there bee any hollownesse, doe thus twice at the least, and oftner if you finde occasion.

Chap. XXXV.

For any sounder, freltize, surhait, or any imperfection in the feet.

First pare thin, open the heels wide, and take good store of blood from the toes, then tack on a shooe somewhat hollow, after take of the best frankincense, and rouling it in a little fine cotten wooll, or bumbast, with an hot Iron melt it into the foot, betwixt the shooe and the toe, till the orifice where the blood was taken be filled up; then take halfe a pound of hogsgrease, and melt it on the fire, then mix it with wheat-bran, till it be as thick as a poultus, then boyling it hot as is possible, stop

up the horse foot therewith, then cover it with a peece of an ould shooe, and splent it up, and so let the horse stand for three or foure dayes, then if occasion serve you may renew it, otherwise the cure is wrought.

CHAP. XXXVI.

To make hoofes grow quickly, and to be tough and strong.

TAke of *Allome* beaten, and of the juyce of garlick, of each seven ounces, of hearbe of grace three handfulls, of old hogsgrease two pound, of Asses dung, or for want of it, Cow dung an handfull; mingle them, and boyle them all well together, then with this both stop the horses feeet, and anoynt the crownets of the hoofes, the

medicine being hot, and the effect is great.

Chap. XXXVII.

A generall salve for any sore or swelling, prick, cloynige, or treade.

TAke Turpentine, black soape, hogsgrease, green Treate, and Pitch, of each like quantity, mix and boyle them all well together, and apply it warme to the griefe, either plaster wise, or tent wise.

The best of Secrets.

Chap. XXXVIII.

For decayed, rotten, or over-strained lungs, which wee call broken-winded, or for any old drie cough, of long continuance.

TAke halfe a pinte of the water of Coltſ-foot, and put untoit ten drops or, at the utmoſt, not above a dram of *Balſamum ſulphuris*, and give it the horſe in the morning faſting, then ride him a little gently after it; bee ſure to keepe warme, and give no cold water without exerciſe; Do thus every other morning till you find amendment.

Chap.

CHAP. XXXIX.

How to make Balsamum sulphuris.

TAke an ounce of the oyl of Turpentine, and an ounce of the flower of brimstone, and put them into a violl, then set it on a fire of embers or hot ashes, and there let it stew till the brimstone be dissolved, and incorporate with the oyl, and become a red unguent. Of this take a full dramme at the least

CHAP. XL.

Another of Saint Anthonies cures for any ſtraine or ſwelling.

TAke Commin-ſeede and bruiſe it groſſe, and boyle it with the oyle of camomile, then adde to it ſo much yellow waxe as will bring it to the bodie of a Cerot or gentle plaſter, and ſpread it on either cloth or leather, and very hot apply it to the griefe, and renew it not above once in two or three dayes.

It is a wonderfull ſoveraigne for any ſtraine in a man alſo.

CHAP.

Chap. XLI.

An approved cure for the swiftcut, or any hewing on the legs.

TAke a pinte of white-wine, and put to it two or three spoonfulls of honey, and boyle them till they bee well incorporated together, then straine it, and with this water somewhat hot, bathe the sores twice or thrice a day, and it is a most speedy healer.

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FINIS.

For a Cold & likewise the Botts,

℞ Hennegreeke one pennyworth Annseeds & Lucras 3d worth pound them together very small fresh tarre one pennyworth Parsley a handfull Garlicke one Great head, braised make them into a past wth wheate meale & Butter & Give them to yd horse in balls the biggeness of an egge 2 or 3 in a morning give him a heate afterwards &c.

For a Cold. y Pupon.

℞ a pint of white wine vinegar two pennyworth of Sallett Oyle two pennyworth of Aloes & a pennyworth or two pennyworth of Mustard pound the Aloes small & then mingle itt all together & give the Horse the same in a Horne doe this twice or thrice. It will breake any cold in horse giving. & is good for many other things. Probat est.

you may sometimes afterwards putt a little vinegar & Mustard ny his Nosethrills.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

A scowring for a horse
y Paxon

℞ Aloes 1 oz ½ 9 d
Sallett oyle 2 d
Milke 1 d

mingle itt & give itt blood warme
ride him after itt & clock him well
& 2 or 3 hours after give him
a mash

BRITISH MUSEUM

For a Cold & Rupon

℞ a pint of white wine vinegar or a little more . . 3d
halfe a pound of honey 4d
an ounce of Diapente . 5d
an ounce of Roth Allott . 2d
halfe an ounce of Annisedes 2d
the like of Liwrat . . . 2d
halfe an ounce of Elemanyant 2
a pennworth of Sallett oyle
mingle them together & heate it
milke warme to mell the honey
& give it so to the horse to
drinke in a horne . ride him
after & putt him ny & cloth
him give him a little hay about
3 houres after & if you please
give him a mash . keepe him
from meate the night before
you give him the drench . wth is
both that not necessary

for a strayne

℞ 2 pennworths of Brandy
& one pennworth of
Sallett oyle Rub it in well

Sile ℞ oyle of Turpentine oyle
of Syrte & strayne oyle . &
[illegible]

For a strayne.

℞ 4 Penniworth of linseed Oyle 4d
worth of Jurpen Oyle or oyle of Turpentine beate them
together & pub itt in well.
Then take Aquavitae & putt upon itt &
hold a hott barre of Iron to itt.
I Griffin the farrier.

A scouring for a horse to take
away molten Grease.

℞ an ounce of Diapente ¾ of an ounce or if
a strong horse, an ounce of Aloes About the
bignes of a Pullets egge of fresh butter & about
the bignes of a walnutt of honey or sugar
putt all these into about a qt or more of
Ale, beate itt very well together untill all
be dissolved & give itt yr horse in a horne luke
warme in a morning fasting. About 2 a clock
in the afternoone give him a Mash or else bran
& warmewater & then lett him Eate.
This medicine will not worke till the next morning
so that the next morning you must take him
out & give him a gentle heate then bring
him againe into the stable & cloth him very
warme & give him meate, then take him out
& ride him & order him in the same manner
or 3 times more & as long as itt is working
keeye him now & then in motion sometimes itt
will be working 2 dayes. The more you ride him
the better itt will worke but keeye him still warme
to thed in the house. J. Mr. Cayle Hanbury
[illegible]

For the botts in a horse.

℞ a qt of warme milke from the Cow, 2 penniworth of honey, and a penny=worth of flower of brimston, mingle itt & give itt the horse in a horne.

Another for the botts

℞ halfe a pint of wood ashes well sifted, & a quarter of a pint of salt; give itt to the horse in wormewood beere. you may putt Sanni into the first receipt if you please. ꝑ Lucas man.

For the yellowes in a horse.

℞ Rue, & Celandine of each a handfull Hysop halfe a handfull or lesse, chop them very small, & boyle itt in beere or rather in wormewood beere, & give itt to the horse to drinke. ꝑ Dunden who was Lucas the smythe man.

* In addition to the receipt in the preceding Page &c. It is best to blood your horse a little presently before you give him the drench, especially if he needes itt; you may give the drench cold if you will. If the grease be already falne into his legges, wash his legges & bell well with Cold water eythar in a Poole or else with water at a pumpe.

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